

The Outlook for Six-Cent Hogs Discussed in this Issue

Vol. 67

No. 6

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

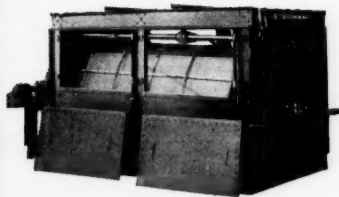
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

[Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.]

AUGUST 5, 1922

Published every Saturday by the Food Trade Publishing Co., Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.  
Entered as second-class matter, Oct. 8, 1919, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.  
Subscription Price: United States, \$3.00; Canada, \$4.00; All Foreign Countries in Postal Union, \$5.00.

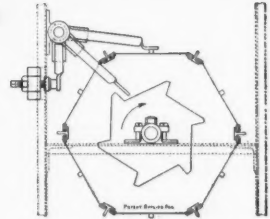
## Put An End to Your Screening Problems



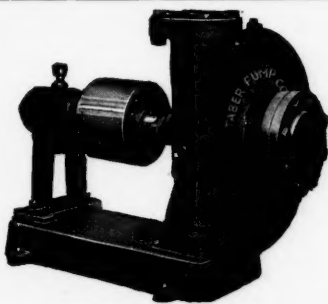
The STEDMAN HEXAGON REVOLVING SCREEN offers an efficient and economical solution to your screening problems, and particularly for materials of a *wet* or *gummy* nature which offer difficulties with other types of screens.

A simple mechanical tapping device keeps the screen clear without the employment of labor to clean out clogged material. Write for Bulletin 105.

**Stedman's Foundry & Machine Works**  
Founded 1834  
Aurora, Indiana  
Atlanta Office: Hurt Building, Murphey-Rountree Co  
District Sales Representatives



Details of tapping device which keeps wire cloth clean.



## TABER CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS

FOR PUMPING WATER, BLOOD OR BRINE

Especially Efficient in Refrigerating Plants

BUILT IN IRON AND BRONZE

Send For Bulletin No. 20

Taber Pump Company :: Buffalo, N. Y.



## SUPREME

Hams, Bacon, Boiled Ham,  
Butter, Eggs, Poultry,  
Canned Meats Specialties

**MORRIS & COMPANY**

Chicago E. St. Louis St. Joseph Kansas City Oklahoma City Omaha

Architectural  
Chemical  
Practical

## Service

To the  
Packing  
Industry

CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO. - Manhattan Building - CHICAGO, ILL.

**"NIAGARA BRAND"** Genuine Double Refined Saltpetre (Nitrate of Potash)  
and Double Refined Nitrate of Soda

BOTH COMPLYING WITH ALL THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE B. A. I.

MANUFACTURED BY  
Established 1840

**BATTELLE & RENWICK**

80 MAIDEN LANE  
NEW YORK

Replace your Hog Scraper Now  
with the new and improved  
Kramer Hog Dehairer (patented).  
The investment is quickly re-  
turned in the saving of labor  
and upkeep, so this new Machine  
really costs you nothing—it pays  
for itself.

***"REPLACE IT NOW"***

## ***The Brecht Company***

ESTABLISHED 1853

Main Offices and Factories:

1234 Cass Avenue  
St. Louis, Mo.



**BRANCHES:**

New York  
Chicago

San Francisco  
Buenos Aires

Sidney, N. S. W.  
Capetown, S. A.

Mexico City  
Madrid

Hamburg  
Paris

London  
Liverpool

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

[Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.]

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March, 1879.

Vol. 67.

Chicago and New York, August 5, 1922.

No. 6.

## Six-Cent Hogs Predicted for Next Winter

The average packer these days is a human interrogation point. He wants to know what's ahead of him.

In view of the prices he has paid for hogs during the past season, and the prices he has received for his meats and lard, he has good reason to be curious and concerned.

Recently his last resort, the ham market, went back on him. Ham prices have dropped from 15 to 20 per cent in the last 30 days, but the drop has not brought a corresponding consumer demand, although this is the ham season. Other pork products have been selling accordingly. Lard stocks are heavy, but there is a general feeling that lard is worth the money, and that September or October will see it selling around 13 cents.

But what the packer wants to know about is the season's hog marketings and prices. In view of this general anxiety THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER asked a market authority in whom everybody has confidence to give his opinion. This is what James A. Duggan has to say on the subject:

### A Thirty Million Hog Crop.

"As the bulk of the old crop of good hogs has been marketed, it would seem timely to cast our reflections ahead and survey the prospect of what our next winter's supply is going to be.

"Everything indicates at the present time that there will be over 30,000,000 hogs marketed the present year in the 20 principal markets of the country. While these figures do not bring us up to the heavy years, it will carry us well over several years. A few months ago that was not anticipated by the packers, or they would not have continued to pay such high prices for hogs.

"Cheap corn kept the farmers feeding their hogs longer than usual. The result is that July and August receipts have been much heavier than was looked for, and the quality was never better, up to quite recently. The final results will be that the receipts will exceed those of 1921.

"The price of hogs as compared to the price of corn has saved the producer from the serious condition that he faced when he started to raise his new crop of hogs a year ago last spring. For the last twelve months high-priced hogs have brought the farmers "smiling through" their earlier apprehensions, for there was only a very short time during that period when hogs were not selling at prices that marketed the farmers' corn for at least \$1 a bushel.

"Last year, it will be remembered, the country bankers were crowding the farmers for their loans and the government was appealed to for help. Finally the hog

solved the problem to the salvation of the farmer, and it was a godsend to the country at large. Therefore, after the farmer has experienced such beneficial results from hog raising, it is logical to reason that he has centered his best efforts on hog production.

"Every reliable authority is beginning to realize that there are more young pigs in the country at the present time than there ever have been.

"There is also any amount of old corn in the country, and the prospect of the new crop promises to be up to our heavy years. This means that corn will probably sell in the country at from 25@40c. There is no sickness so far reported in the hog population.

"Great efforts were put forth during the war in the raising of hogs, and a record year was the result. We can see no reason why that year cannot be duplicated.

### Six-Cent Hogs Next Winter.

"If these conditions should develop, as seems probable, there is no reason why the anticipation of hogs selling for a good part of the winter around 6c per lb. should not be realized. We do not want to say they will sell under that, for we do not think conservative packers care to see them go

any lower, for their own sake or that of the farmers either. They had a lesson in 1910, when hogs sold at 11¼c in March, for lack of supply. After breaking to an average of \$5.87 in 1908 and 1909, farmers stopped raising them. Such violent fluctuations are recognized as undesirable. Six-cent hogs will be very satisfactory, and this seems to be the forecast for the coming winter."

[Additional market information will be found on pages 29-31.]

### REVIEW OF MEAT TRADE IN JULY.

In spite of the coal and railroad strikes the meat packing industry has had an unexpectedly satisfactory month's business. For this particular season of the year the meat trade in all lines was very good. The export trade also revived and has been encouraging, and there is a considerable volume of it expected to develop in the near future. During July the larger part of the foreign business in meat, as well as in lard and fats, was done with the continent.

The survey of business in general shows to a greater degree the restraining influence of the strikes. This situation is summarized by one of the representative larger packers, Armour & Company, in their review of business as follows:

Despite all the measures that business generally had taken to discount the effects of the railway strike and the coal strike, those two industrial upheavals were beginning to show the restraining influence on the progress of business at the close of July. The railway strike in particular put obstacles in the path of the uninterrupted improvement that had been registered for the last four or five months.

During the first weeks of the strike the railway companies apparently had to give most of their attention to the condition of and the movement of loaded cars, with the result that empties began to gather in railway yards and on sidetracks. Naturally, it wasn't long before the number of empties that were not being moved were so great as to be reflected in car loadings. Nevertheless, trade channels were kept open and supplies were delivered to the centers of demand without any material interruption.

The net result, so far as the packing industry was concerned, for the month of July was a decided improvement in the tone of business. But there is the overhanging threat that supplies of raw material, livestock, will be curtailed to a rather serious point unless transportation conditions show improvement.

### Strikes Reduce Buying Power.

It has been estimated that because of the coal and railway strikes, the buying power of the nation is being reduced by  
(Continued on page 44.)

## A Crisis In Coal!

Latest advices from Washington offer no near hope of settlement of the coal strike or resumption of coal production in any quantity. On the contrary, a coal embargo on many states and industries is imminent.

If this action is taken by the federal coal administrator, meat packers will be among those refused coal for operating their plants. They will be allowed only enough to maintain refrigeration for products on hand.

This will have a disastrous effect, not only on the packer's business, but also on the livestock markets, as very few packers are prepared to operate with fuel oil or gas, and will have to shut down and stop buying livestock.

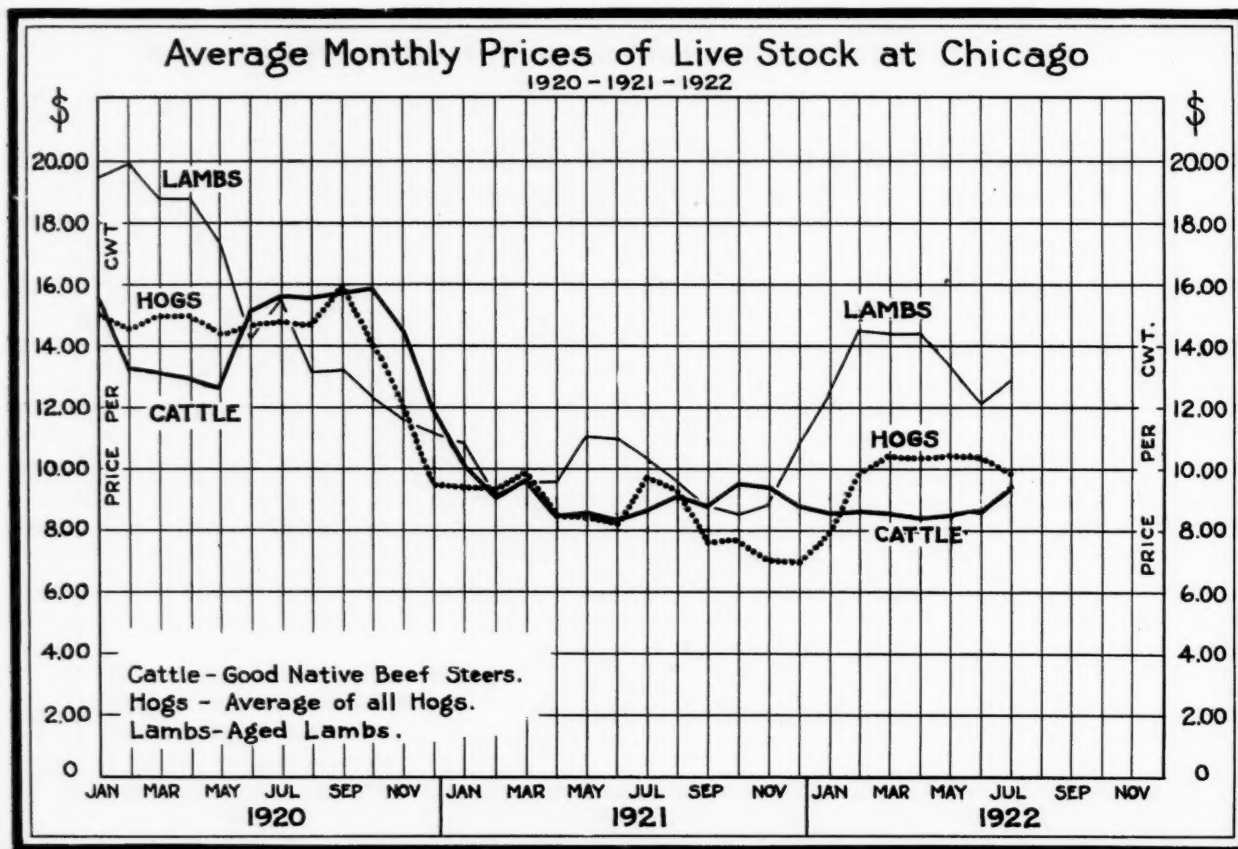
Those who have stocks of fuel on hand are advised to use it with the utmost economy. At present the hope of new coal supplies is very slight.

## Trend of Livestock and Meat Prices Before and Since the War

The charts shown here are the fourth and fifth in the new series of graphic comparisons which are the latest feature of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER'S statistical service. The entire series covers livestock and meat production and prices, storage stocks and by-product prices. Comparisons with pre-war periods are given in addition through a set of bar tables.

One of the charts shown this week brings out clearly the increase that has taken place in prices of native steers and lambs since July, 1921, and the comparatively small difference in hog prices between July, 1922, and a year ago.

As has been stated previously, these charts do not necessarily tell everything at a glance. The information furnished needs to be studied to get its full value.



The figures on which this chart is based are taken from the official records of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

## Livestock Prices at Chicago for July Compared to Six-Year Pre-War Average

Showing percentage of prices for July, 1922, 1921, and 1920 to the average of July during the six years 1909 to 1914:

| GOOD NATIVE BEEF STEERS. |       |                                    |
|--------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|
| July, 1922.....          | 119.1 | <div style="width: 119.1%;"></div> |
| July, 1921.....          | 108.4 | <div style="width: 108.4%;"></div> |
| July, 1920.....          | 196.2 | <div style="width: 196.2%;"></div> |
| July, 1909-14.....       | 100.0 | <div style="width: 100.0%;"></div> |
| HOGS—ALL GRADES.         |       |                                    |
| July, 1922.....          | 121.3 | <div style="width: 121.3%;"></div> |
| July, 1921.....          | 120.7 | <div style="width: 120.7%;"></div> |
| July, 1920.....          | 183.8 | <div style="width: 183.8%;"></div> |
| July, 1909-14.....       | 100.0 | <div style="width: 100.0%;"></div> |
| LAMBS—AGED.              |       |                                    |
| July, 1922.....          | 174.6 | <div style="width: 174.6%;"></div> |
| July, 1921.....          | 139.4 | <div style="width: 139.4%;"></div> |
| July, 1920.....          | 210.4 | <div style="width: 210.4%;"></div> |
| July, 1909-14.....       | 100.0 | <div style="width: 100.0%;"></div> |

The data is from the same source as used in the chart.



## Livestock and Wholesale Meat Prices Compared

Comprehensive and accurately-prepared charts showing the trend of average monthly prices of livestock and wholesale meat prices published in this issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

A feature in these charts is that the prices of live stock and meat have been shown in the form of index numbers as well as the actual prices, because a num-

ber of useful comparisons can be made in this way.

Index numbers as used here are the percentages that the monthly prices are of the average price of 1913. For instance, the average price of hogs for 1913 was \$8.35 per cwt., and the average for July, 1922, was \$9.80. By dividing \$9.80 by \$8.35 we find that July was 117.4 per cent of 1913, or 17.4 per cent over 1913. When this has been done throughout, we have the prices on a percentage basis, which makes it easy to see how the prices compare with 1913, as well as with each month since January, 1920, and also how they compare with each other.

The index numbers used in the 1909-1914 comparison were obtained by the same process, except that instead of the average for 1913 being used, as a base in each case, the average for the month in question for the six years, 1909-1914, was used. This method eliminated the seasonal variations, because the comparison is between the same month in the various years.

### Pork Prices Explained.

The index number of pork prices, presented here for the first time, is based on the six principal pork cuts, S. P. Bellies, S. P. Hams, 12-14 lbs., S. P. Picnics, Fresh Loins, D. S. Fat Backs and P. S. Lard. These cuts constitute about 80 per cent of the dressed carcass and about 60 per cent of the live weight of the hog.

In order to have the important cuts influence the average proportionately, the prices of each cut have been weighted according to its proportion of the live weight, thus Bellies 13.0, Hams 14.0, Picnics 5.5, Loins 9.5, Fat Backs 9.5, and Lard 9.

The changes in this weighted average of pork products are typical of the changes which occur in the average of all pork products, and conforms quite closely to the changes in the prices of hogs, as can be seen by studying the comparative table.

Pork prices are a little higher than hog prices when compared on a 1913 basis in this manner, due to the proportionately greater increase in packing house expenses than in prices. The packers gross margins must be greater under the present circumstances than before the War.

### INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES.

Index numbers of livestock and meat prices at Chicago on which the chart of wholesale meat prices is based have been worked out by experts from data contained in official records of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER taking the average 1913 as equal to 100, and are as follows:

| 1920— | Cattle<br>good<br>native<br>steers | Beef<br>good<br>native<br>steers | Hogs<br>all<br>grades | Pork<br>average | Lamb<br>aged<br>carcass | Lamb<br>med'm<br>carcass |
|-------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Jan.  | 170.3                              | 178.5                            | 170.7                 | 181.5           | 233.2                   | 139.1                    |
| Feb.  | 152.4                              | 163.9                            | 174.3                 | 177.6           | 259.0                   | 216.9                    |
| Mar.  | 151.0                              | 157.7                            | 179.0                 | 183.4           | 244.2                   | 201.8                    |
| Apr.  | 149.9                              | 160.8                            | 178.4                 | 194.8           | 244.2                   | 223.3                    |
| May   | 146.7                              | 150.0                            | 171.3                 | 196.3           | 226.0                   | 218.6                    |
| June  | 174.2                              | 171.5                            | 176.0                 | 194.6           | 185.1                   | 208.6                    |
| July  | 180.4                              | 196.2                            | 177.8                 | 197.3           | 201.9                   | 207.1                    |
| Aug.  | 179.3                              | 196.2                            | 176.7                 | 193.2           | 171.4                   | 184.9                    |
| Sept. | 182.4                              | 200.0                            | 190.4                 | 204.5           | 172.7                   | 177.4                    |
| Oct.  | 183.6                              | 193.8                            | 198.3                 | 195.6           | 160.4                   | 164.1                    |
| Nov.  | 167.2                              | 184.6                            | 146.1                 | 180.3           | 151.9                   | 171.5                    |
| Dec.  | 137.4                              | 170.8                            | 114.4                 | 130.6           | 145.4                   | 163.4                    |

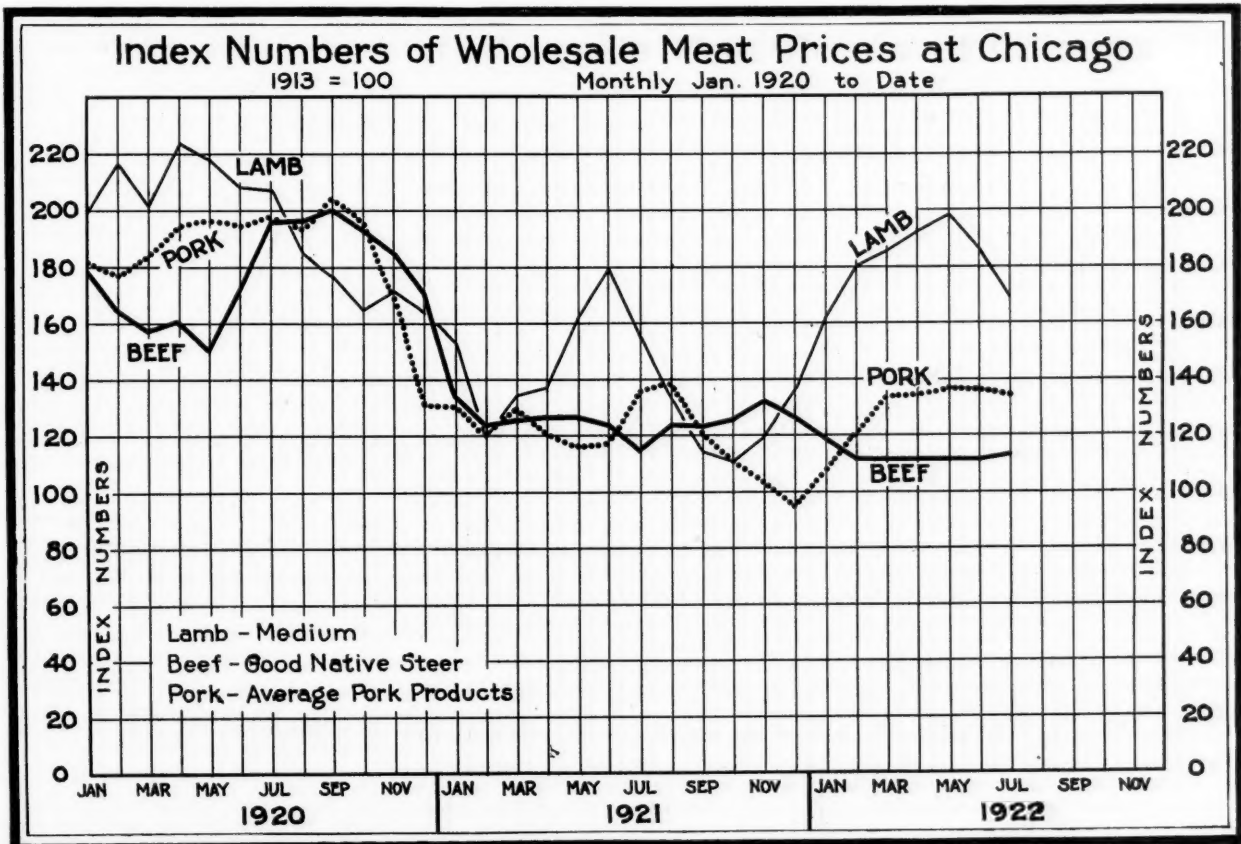
| 1921— | Cattle<br>good<br>native<br>steers | Beef<br>good<br>native<br>steers | Hogs<br>all<br>grades | Pork<br>average | Lamb<br>aged<br>carcass | Lamb<br>med'm<br>carcass |
|-------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Jan.  | 116.8                              | 133.8                            | 112.6                 | 130.2           | 141.6                   | 153.0                    |
| Feb.  | 105.8                              | 123.1                            | 112.0                 | 121.0           | 119.5                   | 119.4                    |
| Mar.  | 111.0                              | 125.4                            | 118.6                 | 120.4           | 125.3                   | 134.5                    |
| Apr.  | 98.2                               | 126.9                            | 101.8                 | 120.5           | 121.7                   | 137.2                    |
| May   | 98.9                               | 126.9                            | 100.0                 | 116.5           | 144.1                   | 161.4                    |
| June  | 96.4                               | 123.1                            | 98.2                  | 117.8           | 142.8                   | 179.9                    |
| July  | 99.7                               | 114.6                            | 116.8                 | 135.6           | 133.7                   | 154.7                    |
| Aug.  | 108.4                              | 123.1                            | 112.0                 | 128.3           | 132.3                   | 132.8                    |
| Sept. | 101.5                              | 123.1                            | 91.0                  | 120.7           | 114.3                   | 114.3                    |
| Oct.  | 110.8                              | 125.4                            | 92.2                  | 110.4           | 111.0                   | 111.0                    |
| Nov.  | 108.6                              | 132.7                            | 84.4                  | 103.0           | 116.2                   | 119.4                    |
| Dec.  | 101.1                              | 126.2                            | 83.8                  | 94.1            | 140.2                   | 137.2                    |

| 1922— | Cattle<br>good<br>native<br>steers | Beef<br>good<br>native<br>steers | Hogs<br>all<br>grades | Pork<br>average | Lamb<br>aged<br>carcass | Lamb<br>med'm<br>carcass |
|-------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Jan.  | 98.7                               | 118.4                            | 94.6                  | 107.0           | 161.7                   | 161.4                    |
| Feb.  | 99.4                               | 111.5                            | 118.0                 | 120.9           | 188.3                   | 179.9                    |
| Mar.  | 99.1                               | 111.5                            | 125.1                 | 133.3           | 187.0                   | 185.0                    |
| Apr.  | 98.0                               | 111.5                            | 124.0                 | 134.3           | 187.0                   | 192.6                    |
| May   | 98.3                               | 111.5                            | 125.7                 | 136.6           | 174.0                   | 198.4                    |
| June  | 103.2                              | 111.5                            | 124.5                 | 136.2           | 157.8                   | 185.6                    |
| July  | 109.5                              | 113.1                            | 117.4                 | 134.4           | 167.5                   | 169.5                    |

### LIVESTOCK PRICES COMPARED.

Average monthly prices of livestock at Chicago from January, 1920, to July, 1922, on which THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER'S chart on page 22 is based are as follows, the statistics being those of the official market authorities:

| 1920— | Cattle<br>good<br>native<br>steers | Beef<br>good<br>native<br>steers | Hogs<br>all<br>grades | Lamb<br>aged<br>carcass | Lamb<br>med'm<br>carcass |
|-------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Jan.  | \$15.51                            | \$23.20                          | \$15.00               | \$19.50                 | \$20.60                  |
| Feb.  | 13.18                              | 21.30                            | 14.55                 | 19.95                   | 32.25                    |
| Mar.  | 13.06                              | 20.50                            | 14.95                 | 18.80                   | 30.00                    |
| Apr.  | 12.97                              | 20.90                            | 14.90                 | 18.80                   | 33.20                    |
| May   | 12.69                              | 19.50                            | 14.30                 | 17.40                   | 32.50                    |
| June  | 15.07                              | 22.30                            | 14.70                 | 14.25                   | 31.00                    |
| July  | 15.60                              | 25.50                            | 14.85                 | 15.55                   | 30.80                    |
| Aug.  | 15.51                              | 25.50                            | 14.75                 | 13.20                   | 27.50                    |
| Sept. | 15.78                              | 26.00                            | 15.90                 | 13.30                   | 26.38                    |
| Oct.  | 15.88                              | 25.20                            | 14.05                 | 12.35                   | 24.40                    |
| Nov.  | 14.46                              | 24.00                            | 12.20                 | 11.70                   | 25.50                    |
| Dec.  | 11.88                              | 22.20                            | 9.55                  | 11.20                   | 24.30                    |
| 1921— |                                    |                                  |                       |                         |                          |
| Jan.  | 10.10                              | 17.40                            | 9.40                  | 10.90                   | 22.75                    |
| Feb.  | 9.15                               | 16.00                            | 9.35                  | 9.20                    | 17.75                    |
| Mar.  | 9.68                               | 16.30                            | 9.90                  | 9.65                    | 20.00                    |
| Apr.  | 8.49                               | 16.50                            | 8.50                  | 9.60                    | 20.40                    |
| May   | 8.55                               | 16.50                            | 8.35                  | 11.10                   | 24.00                    |
| June  | 8.34                               | 16.00                            | 8.20                  | 11.00                   | 28.75                    |
| July  | 8.62                               | 14.90                            | 9.75                  | 10.30                   | 23.00                    |
| Aug.  | 9.12                               | 16.00                            | 9.35                  | 9.65                    | 19.75                    |
| Sept. | 8.78                               | 16.00                            | 7.60                  | 8.80                    | 17.00                    |
| Oct.  | 9.58                               | 16.30                            | 7.70                  | 8.55                    | 16.50                    |
| Nov.  | 9.39                               | 17.25                            | 7.05                  | 8.95                    | 17.75                    |
| Dec.  | 8.74                               | 16.40                            | 7.00                  | 10.80                   | 20.40                    |
| 1922— |                                    |                                  |                       |                         |                          |
| Jan.  | 8.54                               | 15.38                            | 7.90                  | 12.45                   | 24.00                    |
| Feb.  | 8.69                               | 14.50                            | 9.85                  | 14.50                   | 26.75                    |
| Mar.  | 8.57                               | 14.50                            | 10.45                 | 14.40                   | 27.50                    |
| Apr.  | 8.48                               | 14.50                            | 10.35                 | 14.40                   | 28.63                    |
| May   | 8.50                               | 14.50                            | 10.50                 | 13.40                   | 29.50                    |
| June  | 8.93                               | 14.50                            | 10.40                 | 12.15                   | 27.00                    |
| July  | 9.47                               | 14.70                            | 9.80                  | 12.50                   | 25.20                    |



The figures on which this chart is based are taken from the official records of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

## GERMAN MEAT BUYING BADLY HAMPERED

As Predicted Exchange Situation Is the Cause

(Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner)

Hamburg, Germany, July 14, 1922.

German exchange being down to 20 cents for 100 marks, the buying of foreign merchandise has almost ceased for the moment. Packers will no doubt feel the effects of it as their consignments are unsaleable at present. The dearer foodstuffs are the less they are eaten. Meat consumption in Germany was 51 kilos per capita per year before the War, while today it is down to about 24 kilos yearly. The German Imperial bank has begun to issue notes in denominations of 10,000 marks, and this is similar to what happened in Austria. Over a year ago your correspondent predicted what would happen, and things have turned out as predicted, only worse.

Prices for hogs are up to 68 marks per ½ kilo live weight, whereas in 1913-1914 the price was 60 marks for 50 kilos, so that fresh pork today costs 112 times as much as in 1913.

The effect of this low exchange value of the mark will be shown in August when workmen and government employees will demand 25 per cent increase in wages.

### Shifts in North European Trade.

Denmark has not only stopped shipping live cattle and fresh beef, but also horses to Germany. Sweden is sending her meat surplus to Norway, where the duty was raised 150 per cent at the beginning of July.

The only articles which Germany is bound to buy constantly are fats and oils, although the quantities have decreased considerably on account of the smaller buying capacity of the consumers. With this German consuming public losing its buying capacity on account of its low exchange, we have the French going lower, the falling English bank note, and as a consequence thousands of unemployed workmen in England and the United States.

There are some who think that after a time the stocks of foodstuffs in Germany will be exhausted and that the mark will be so low that the quantities that Germany can buy will be trifling. There is another possibility which may become a reality. It is that the moment that the collapse comes in Germany may be the same as that when the Russian soviet system disappears. This will bring about an emigration of millions of German speaking people eastward.

### GERMANS BUY ARGENTINE BEEF.

The Argentine Minister in Berlin recently telegraphed his Government the details of a contract "ad referendum" to the Argentine authorities, entered into by a special representative of the Argentine Government with a German syndicate, said to be controlled by Hugo Stinnes, for the sale of cattle on the hoof and frozen beef, according to a statement of Edward F. Feely, commercial attaché at Buenos Aires.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs in a statement to the press, has intimated that the executive looks with favor on the project, but that the initiative locally should come from some local organizations interested in the sale of cattle and beef.

The text of the contract as reported in the local German press is as follows:

Through the medium of the Compania Alemana Argentina of Munich, a contract is entered into between the Argentine Government and the firm of Sauermaier of Kuleback, representative of a syndicate.

The Argentine Government obligates itself to supply annually a minimum of 50,000 head of cattle of packinghouse type, and 60,000 tons of meat, all continental.

When details have been arranged, and on petition of the syndicate, the Argentine Government shall ship the meat immediately.

The meat shall be delivered f.o.b. Buenos Aires. The freight and insurance shall be paid by the syndicate, which shall accept the meat on its arrival at a German port. On request of the syndicate, the Argentine government shall insure the meat for account of the syndicate.

When the order has been placed, the price shall be fixed in gold pesos. The syndicate shall, however, not pay in cash, but in merchandise to be delivered directly by the intermediary company, or with its intervention. The shipment of meat shall be made, as soon as the price of the meat has been established by mutual agreement, and the kind of merchandise and its prices have been specified by the Argentine government, together with the delivery date thereof.

In the first transaction covering meat, the Argentine government shall guarantee to the syndicate the rate of exchange of the gold pesos in German paper marks at the rate of the day on which the prices are fixed, taking as the official rate, that which is quoted by the Banco de la Nacion Ar-

gentina. The same rate of exchange shall apply to the merchandise ordered by the Argentine government.

The Argentine government shall extend to the syndicate on each shipment, a credit of four months' duration, counting from the date of shipment. The credit shall be guaranteed for account of the syndicate by a German bank of the first rank, selected by the syndicate, such as the Dresdner Bank of Berlin or the Deutsche Bank of Berlin.

When the Argentine legation in Germany advises that shipment has been made, the syndicate shall deliver a check at four months' date for the total value of the meat shipped.

If arbitration should establish shortage in the quantity or inferior quality, the Argentine government shall deliver a check for the same period of time for the amount of the difference.

The agreement shall continue for a period of two years, and may be renewed for the same length of time, if it is not canceled by notice of three months.

In case of "force majeure" the contract shall be suspended, but shall again become effective as soon as such "force majeure" has disappeared. The length of time the contract is in suspense is not to be deducted from the original term thereof.

If there should be differences, they shall be settled by a mixed German-Argentine tribunal. In case of need the two experts may name a third arbitrator. Should there be any difficulty in selecting the third arbitrator, he shall be named by the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce.

The contract shall be written in German and Spanish, and duly certified by the respective authorities.

Note: The expression "all continental" refers to a grade of meat which is preferred in Europe, and originates principally in the Province of Entre Rios and Corrientes.

## New Zealand Lamb and Mutton Trade

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This information from the government representative confirms reports already sent to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER by its staff representative in New Zealand, and which appeared in previous issues.)

Estimates of the total exportable surplus of sheep and mutton in New Zealand during the present season range in the neighborhood of 1,700,000 sheep and 4,250,000 lambs, according to a report received from a correspondent of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in New Zealand. Prospects for continual improvement in the meat trade of the country are said to be very good. Farmers are making extensive provision of rape and green food for fattening lambs after weaning. Conditions this year have been favorable both in the North Island and South Island for grass, rape and root crops.

Although the quality of the wethers thus far slaughtered has been good, the weights have probably been somewhat lighter. With regard to lambs, it is believed that the quality in the North Island has been on the whole better than usual, but in the South Island the quality during the earlier part of the season was not up to the usual standard, with the result that a large proportion of the lambs were graded as second quality. The latter part of the season, however, has shown an improvement so that with the conditions now prevailing there is no doubt but that the high quality of Canterbury lambs will be maintained.

The present New Zealand lamb and mutton season, which began around the close

of the year 1921, has been an extraordinary one in respect to prices on account of the violent fluctuations brought about by the irregularity of supply and demand in the leading foreign consuming markets. The opening prices quoted during December, 1921, in the North Island ranged in the neighborhood of 5d. (10c at par) per lb., on the dressed and frozen weight of the lambs, skin and all offal for the credit of buyer's account, or as it is quoted in New Zealand, 5d. (10c) per lb., over all. There was a sharp upward movement in prices during January, 1922, taking the prices up to 7d. (14c) per lb. In February they fell to 6½d. (13c), but during March and April they rose to 7½d. (15c). In the South Island the prices were about ½d. (1c) per lb. in advance of the foregoing, the highest price per lb. being during the first week or two in April, when a price of 8d. (16c) was registered. Prices for stock bought at per head generally exceeded these figures by fully ¼d. (\$.005) per lb.

Prices of wethers in the North Island opened at 3d. (6c) per lb. for light weight and 2d. (4c) per lb. for wethers dressing over 64. In January prices increased to 4½d. (9c) but fell during February and March to 4d. (8c), increasing again in April to 4¾d. (9.6c). These prices refer only to light weight wethers under 56, with lower prices for heavier weights and inferior quality. Ewes, generally speaking, were quoted at 1d. (2c) per lb. less. Prices in the South Island for wethers and ewes corresponded more or less with those ruling in the North.

### Beef Trade in Bad Shape.

So far as beef is concerned the season opened with buyers in an uncertain frame of mind and quoting not more than 20s. (\$4.87 at par) per 100 lbs. dressed and

(Continued on page 43.)

---

# ***YOUR SUPERINTENDENT— YOUR FOREMEN—***

---

Your superintendent and foremen are paid for what they know!

The more they know about the operating end of the business, the more useful and profitable they become.

Have you not often wished that you could send your superintendents away for a year to study operating methods in other packing-houses? You know it would be very profitable to learn the experience of other men in the industry—old, experienced packinghouse managers.

We are all learning every day, and even if you do think that your men are fully competent, we know that if you place a copy of THE PACKERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA in their hands it will pay you. One single page may contain exactly the information your superintendent may have been looking for—information which has been gained by the experience of many of the best men in the industry—the information which may save hundreds or thousands of dollars for you.

From the stock pens to the retail market, operations are described and illustrated—besides facts, figures and statistics which can be used daily as a reference.

THE PACKERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA will be prized by your men. Why not present a copy to each of your executives and assistants? It will prove a good investment.

*Price, \$12.00 in U. S. and Canada; Foreign, \$12.25. Remittance with order*

**THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER**  
OLD COLONY BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

---



## Livestock Men Complain of Commissions

Charges of maintaining unjust, unreasonable, and discriminatory rates for the sale and purchase of livestock and of conducting "an overdone and overmanned business," have been made before the Packers and Stockyards Administration against the livestock exchanges at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul, and Portland, and all commission-men market agencies at these markets, and against individual commission firms at Fort Worth, by the American National Live-Stock Association, the National Wool Growers' Association, and 13 State livestock associations.

The complaints were sent out July 29 by the Secretary of Agriculture to each of the defendants, who were given until Sept. 1, 1922, to file an answer or satisfy the complaints.

The producers' organizations making the complaints represent that the livestock commission charges are substantially 100 per cent higher than those prevailing on these markets in 1905, that they are unlawful and should be reduced.

They also complain that charges are discriminatory in that a greater average per-car charge is imposed and collected on shipments of certain classes of light-weight livestock than is imposed on heavier animals where a smaller number is loaded in a car.

They also point out that in assessing charges no distinction is made as to the value of the individual animals, or the gross per-car value of animals selling at a low price as compared with those selling at a high price.

Further, they complain that charges for the sale of mixed livestock in carlots, and for the sale of unmixed or mixed livestock of two or more owners, and for the purchase of stockers and feeders, are unjust, unreasonable, and discriminatory.

### Want Their Money Back.

The complaining associations ask, on behalf of all shippers of livestock to the

markets mentioned, for an award of damages against the defendants by the amount of commission charges collected over and above what may be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be reasonable and just, reparation to date from the time these agencies became registrants under the act.

The producers' organizations also direct attention to the alleged general belief of stockmen that the livestock commission business is overdone, that there are too many men engaged in it, and that because of the large number gaining a livelihood from it an unfair, unjust, and unreasonable burden is imposed on the shippers of livestock.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

The Rosslyn Packing Co., Rosslyn, Va., has increased its capital to \$450,000.

The city of Lansing, Mich., is planning to erect a municipal abattoir in the near future.

The Yorktown Cotton Oil & Manufacturing Co., Yorktown, Tex., have increased their capital to \$100,000.

The Summers Fertilizer Co., Baltimore, Md., will build a new plant shortly with a capacity of about 30,000 tons.

The Pacific Meat Company, Marpole, B. C., has been granted a permit to erect a new abattoir and packing plant, to cost about \$80,000.

The Farmers' Mutual Packing Co., Muscatine, Ia., has completed plans at a recent meeting of the stockholders for the erection of a plant to cost about \$350,000.

Cape Fear Fertilizer Co., Fayetteville, N. C., has been incorporated with a capital of \$150,000, by A. L. McCaskill, R. E. Nimocks and A. H. Slocumb.

The Southern Packing Co. has bought the plant of the Carolina Packing Co. at Wilmington, N. C., and is going to establish stockyards and build additions.

H. E. Wilson of Wharton and Hans Guhlmann of Galveston have bought the El Campo cotton oil mill at El Campo, Tex.,

and will operate it after making improvements.

The Adam Brown Packing Co., 116 Havana street, Spokane, Wash., recently suffered a loss of \$30,000 to its plant by fire. The loss is covered by insurance and reconstruction is beginning at once.

The Pike Place Public Market is to spend about \$8,000 in butchers' supplies and refrigerator equipment, according to a recent decision of the Seattle, Wash., city council.

The Hall-Willing Packing Co., Fernandina, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000. The officers are: J. B. G. Hall, president; S. R. Merriw, vice-president, and C. R. Willing, secretary.

The Melville Fertilizer Co., Tampa, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital of \$105,000. The officers are: Bert M. Benker, president; Clarence W. Nelson, vice-president; and Fremont C. Stevens, secretary.

The Dundee Fertilizer Co., Winter Haven, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000. The officers are: W. T. Overtstreet, president; John A. Snivley, vice-president; Bradford G. Williams, secretary.

The Associated Meat Co., Los Angeles, Cal., has been formed, headed by Fred H. Bixby, and has bought the plant of the H. F. Lewis Packing Co., Los Angeles. It is planned to operate the plant on a co-operative basis and to extend the scope of the plant. The business is being operated under a temporary permit at present and the new company will be incorporated shortly.

## PERISHABLE FREIGHT DOCKET.

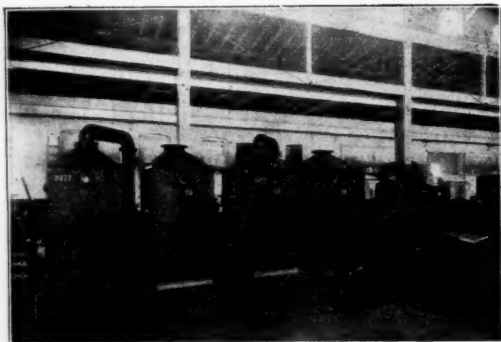
The subjects listed below will be given consideration by the National Perishable Freight Committee at hearing to be held at Committee headquarters, Room 1404 Pontiac building, 542 South Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., on Thursday, August 17, 1922, commencing at 10 a. m. (local time).

Shippers desirous of presenting their views on any of the subjects may appear before the Committee, or communicate with the Chairman prior to the date mentioned.

Subject No. 664, †basis for refrigeration charges to and from points on Southern Pacific railway; 679, †carriers' protective service against cold in eastern territory; 682, †cost of ice at points on Southern railway.

\*Docketed by shipper.

†Docketed by carrier.



## SWENSON EVAPORATORS

are now being shipped to England, Australia, Mexico, South America, the Philippines and other places where slaughtering is done, and in each country—as in the U. S.—there are more Swensons in use than all other makes combined.

No company can afford to take a chance when shipping so far away and consequently, Swensons are always specified.

A customer in Chili has written in as follows: "The Swenson Apparatus was received in the best packing boxes we have seen in South America," and again it goes to show that even the smaller details are never overlooked by us.

One of the above double effect tankwater equipments is shown in the process of erection at our shops before being knocked down and boxed for shipment to the New Castle District Abattoir's plant in New South Wales, Australia.

## SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

(Subsidiary of Whiting Corporation)  
Sales and Engineering Dept., 945 Monadnock Block, Chicago  
General Office and Works, Harvey Ill. (Chicago Suburb)  
Representatives in 25 Principal Cities

Write today for literature and complete data on any special type in which you may be interested.



## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

Chicago and New York

Official Organ Institute of American  
Meat Packers and the American  
Meat Packers' Trade and  
Supply Association

Published Weekly by  
**The Food Trade Publishing Co.**

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of  
New York)

at the Old Colony Building, Chicago.

Eastern Office, 15 Park Row, New York

OTTO V. SCHRENK, President.

PAUL I. ALDRICH, Vice-President.

HUBERT CILLIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

PAUL I. ALDRICH, Editor and Manager.

### GENERAL OFFICES.

Old Colony Building, Chicago.  
Telephones Wabash 742 and 743.  
Cable Address: "Sampan," N. Y.

### EASTERN OFFICES.

15 Park Row, New York.  
Telephone Barclay 6770.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical  
interest to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER  
should be paid to the New York office.

Subscribers should notify us by letter be-  
fore their subscriptions expire as to whether  
they wish to continue for another year, as  
we cannot recognize any notice to discontinue  
except by letter.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID.

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| United States.....  | \$3.00 |
| Canada.....   | 4.00   |
| All Foreign Countries in the Postal<br>Union, per year..... | 5.00   |
| Single or Extra Copies, each.....                           | .10    |

### NOTICE TO FOREIGN SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER  
in foreign countries should remember that remit-  
tances for subscriptions must take account of the  
difference in exchange, and must in every case rep-  
resent \$5.00 in United States money. Compliance with  
this requirement will save unnecessary correspond-  
ence.

## Producer Cooperation

In addition to the approval of the plans  
of the National Live Stock and Meat Board  
by many other producers' organizations,  
the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, through  
its executive committee, has approved the  
plan and through its monthly organ, The  
Iowa Farm Bureau Messenger, which goes  
to about 115,000 members of the Iowa  
Farm Bureau Federation, has urged thor-  
ough cooperation of its members in the  
new campaign.

Referring to the campaign, one of sev-  
eral articles in the official organ of the  
Iowa State organization says:

"This is a wholly businesslike proposi-  
tion, and one that should have been in-  
augurated long ago. With the various in-  
terests and agencies that have to do with  
the production, preparation and distribu-  
tion of beef, pork and mutton united in  
the project, it promises to go forward to  
real accomplishment.

"There has been a notable decrease in

the consumption of meats during the last  
ten or fifteen years. There are reasons  
for it. First and foremost, probably, has  
been the apparent unconcern and absence  
of effort on the part of those most inti-  
mately concerned—for it is up to every  
man to boost his own business!

"In the meantime the manufacturers and  
purveyors of other food products have ex-  
ploited their wares early and late, in some  
cases openly advocating their use as a sub-  
stitute for meat. Some excellent advertis-  
ing has been carried on by individual pack-  
ing interests to stimulate the demand for  
their products, but outside of that the great  
American meat industry has been left  
mostly to take care of itself, and that, too,  
in the face of the keenest kind of com-  
petition.

"The Iowa Farm Bureau Federation has  
endorsed the 'EAT MORE MEAT' cam-  
paign. Official action to that effect was  
taken at a recent meeting of its executive  
committee. It is hoped that every member  
of the organization will give the project  
moral support and influence along the  
lines indicated in the plan adopted by the  
National Live Stock and Meat Board."

An example of thorough cooperation in  
the work of the National Live Stock and  
Meat Board appears in a quarter-page ad-  
vertisement of the Claussen Meat Market  
in the Knoxville, Iowa, Express. This ad-  
vertisement calls attention to the action  
of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, also  
to the fact that their sales day specials  
include boiling beef at 8 cents per lb., and  
roasting beef at 17 cents per lb.

Here are examples of cooperation from  
both producer and retailer that well might  
be copied in other quarters. This should  
be a day of cooperation for mutual bene-  
fit, rather than a nursing of grudges or an  
airing of grievances.

## Packers, Labor and Strikes

The coal and railroad strikes are said to  
be due to a national inability in the United  
States to solve the problem of industrial  
relations in basic industries. But those  
who say this are not counting in the pack-  
ing industry. Many packers have shown  
that they have been able to solve this prob-  
lem through the establishment of em-  
ployes' representative assemblies.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER has  
published in previous issues the plans  
adopted by several packers for bringing  
packers and workers together. These have  
been in operation now for a sufficient time  
to demonstrate their success. And fur-  
thermore, during the last winter, when a  
union not representing more than a very  
small minority of workers called a strike,  
it was shown that the great majority of  
the workers stood solidly for the new  
form of industrial relations within each  
company. They were willing to discuss  
and settle all differences in that way, be-  
cause they realized that this was the  
best method.

Fundamental problems of the industry  
from the workers' point of view are con-  
stantly being tackled. For example, re-  
cently a plan has been put into operation

by one packer to equalize each day's work  
so that all gangs could average as nearly  
as possible forty-eight hours' work a week.  
This has been a hard problem because of  
the unequal receipts of livestock on dif-  
ferent days. This plan was approved by  
all representative assemblies of workmen,  
—some of whom had started the idea of  
the plan going in the first place.

All basic industries in the country must  
solve this problem in some way or other.  
The packing industry took its particular  
method, and met with success. Other basic  
industries may adopt other methods, but  
they must adopt some method to avoid  
loss not only to themselves, but also to  
other industries such as the packing in-  
dustry, which rely upon them for vital  
services.

## How Institute Members Help

A new series of pamphlets on the use  
of meat is being issued by the Institute of  
American Meat Packers, of which the first  
has already been published. These pamph-  
lets will be of special interest to every  
packer, for they contain digests of scien-  
tific literature and original articles on the  
nutritive value of meat and its place in  
the diet. They are not only useful for the  
packer's own information, but also as aids  
to him in educating his customers and the  
public and in his advertising campaigns.

The editor of the series, Dr. E. B.  
Forbes, specialist in nutrition of the Insti-  
tute and one of the leading authorities in  
the country in this field, says of these  
pamphlets:

"The occasion for the publication of this  
material has arisen from diverse agencies  
having the effect to confuse and to mis-  
lead people's minds as to the nutritive val-  
ue of meat and its proper place in the diet  
—a situation which is prejudicial to the  
public health as well as to agricultural and  
other industrial interests.

"In issuing this material it is our hope  
not to contribute to further confusion of  
public understanding, or to arouse contro-  
versy through overstatement; but to set  
forth the facts as they appear in the lit-  
erature of science, in a way to clear up  
mistaken ideas, particularly for the man  
of scientific understanding who happens  
not to see the technical journals."

Already some packers have realized the  
importance of this material in their own  
localities. For example, an Eastern pack-  
er not long ago reprinted as an advertise-  
ment an article by Dr. Forbes, in which he  
declared meat to be the best of food. This  
was a paid advertisement, but the packer  
knew that it would do a great deal of good  
for his business through educating the  
consumers in his territory. This sort of  
educational cooperation on the part of In-  
stitute members is helping the whole meat  
industry, and is gradually giving the pub-  
lic a better appreciation of the merits of  
meat.

# PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

## EXPERT ADVICE.

Answers to questions appearing on this page are prepared with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers. This committee comprises F. J. Gardner, chairman, Swift & Company; Myrick D. Harding, Armour & Company; W. B. Farris, Morris & Company; S. C. Frazee, Wilson & Company; John Robertson, Miller & Hart; Arthur Cushman, Allied Packers, Inc., and James E. Gallagher, Guggenheim Bros., all of Chicago; Geo. M. Foster, John Morrell & Co., Sioux Falls, S. D., and J. J. Cuff, Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Readers are invited to submit questions concerning any feature of packinghouse practice on which they desire information or assistance. Criticism or suggestions concerning any matter here discussed are also invited, and will be given careful attention.

### BROWN CRUST ON MEAT LOAF.

The following inquiry has been made by a Middle West Packer:

We are interested in securing some information in regard to making meat loaf with a dry brown crust on the top of the loaf.

We have no trouble with the quality of our meat loaf, with the exception of the crust. We have been using cracker meal, and also dried bread to make the top crust, in addition to some egg white. We are able to secure a nice brown crust when the loaf is baked, but within an hour or two from the time it is put into a cooler of 42 to 45 degrees, the top of the loaf becomes wet and slimy and seems to retain this damp appearance at the destination.

We will appreciate some information as to a formula and the procedure to get this nice brown crust.

To this request the Committee on Packinghouse Practice has replied as follows:

The description given by the inquirer as to the manner in which he handles this product is rather meager. We infer, however, that he has been in the habit of placing these meat loaves in the cooler immediately, or at least soon after they are taken out of the oven. If such is the case, we would suggest that he try to cool the product gradually by leaving it in ordinary temperature until cooled off and then place it in the cooler.

### HANDLING PRESSED BOILED HAM.

The following inquiry has been made by a Middle West packer:

We should like to learn the best way to handle boiled hams for shipment in car routes so that they will hold up and reach their destination in the best condition.

Like other packers we are making a good many square pressed boiled hams with the skin on. We are having considerable trouble due to the hams being slimy and mouldy within a week after the date of shipment, although they are handled properly in good refrigerator cars and at the destination.

We wrap the boned pickled hams in canvas rags and press them in the square moulds after being cooked. We keep the hams in moulds for forty-eight hours in a chill room which ranges from 35 to 38 degrees. After this they are taken out of moulds, washed with hot water, allowed to drain and put on racks in a packing room at a temperature of around 40 to 44 degrees. They are wrapped and sent out in refrigerator cars within a day or two, and with the method of handling the boiled hams, we are having considerable trouble due to the hams being slimy and moulding quickly at the other end.

Some time ago we had some trouble with

## Sausage Costs

Do you know what it costs you to make sausage, Mr. Sausage Manufacturer? Or have you been running the manufacturing end of your business "by guess and by gosh?"

What the Institute of American Meat Packers did for packers of pork and beef through its Committee on Packinghouse Costs and Accounting, the Chicago Packers' and Sausage Manufacturers' Association has done for sausage-makers through a similar committee of its own.

"A STUDY OF SAUSAGE COSTS" has been completed by this Committee and furnished to the members of the Chicago Association. Through the courtesy of this Association it will be published in full in an early issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER for the benefit of the entire sausage industry.

the square boiled hams having a cheesy smell after three or four days from date of shipment. This we found was due to the fact that the canvas rags were not cleaned thoroughly enough. By cleaning and drying the rags thoroughly we have overcome this trouble somewhat. We still have considerable trouble with the hams having this cheesy, rancid smell five or six days after they leave the plant. This trouble is simply on the surface and we would like to have the opinion of some other packers as to whether our trouble is due to the temperature or method of handling.

To this inquiry the Committee on Packinghouse Practice has replied as follows:

We notice the inquirer has been in the habit of keeping the hams in the molds for forty-eight hours in the chill room after they are cooked and then taking them out and washing them with hot water. We believe the trouble he is having with slime and mould would be overcome, at least to a great extent, if the hams were taken out of the molds immediately after cooking and washed while still warm.

When the flat or square style presses are used we do not believe there is much to be gained in wrapping the hams with cloth.

How are sweet pickle and dry salt meats packed in cars for shipment? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

Many large Packers have found my Sales and Service combination profitable to their Casing business. Let me tell you how I can benefit yours. Address

**Roy L. Neely**

Broker of Casings Exclusively

602 Webster Bldg. Chicago, Ill.  
Cable address: "ROLESNELY"

## MEAT SUPPLIES IN JULY.

Receipts at six leading livestock centers for the month of July, 1922, with comparisons, are officially reported as follows:

|                    | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs.     | Sheep.  |
|--------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Chicago .....      | 227,700 | 56,150  | 620,444   | 297,921 |
| Kansas City .....  | 178,181 | 35,000  | 164,678   | 87,613  |
| St. Louis .....    | 85,400  | .....   | 206,490   | 87,900  |
| Omaha .....        | 111,763 | 3,414   | 261,714   | 212,493 |
| St. Joseph .....   | 35,970  | 3,627   | 162,812   | 46,632  |
| Sioux City .....   | 49,806  | 2,959   | 167,513   | 5,091   |
| Total, July, '22.. | 688,820 | 103,150 | 1,583,561 | 537,050 |
| Total, July, '21.. | 481,024 | 107,400 | 1,431,280 | 635,939 |

Receipts at five leading livestock centers for the seven months ending July, 1922, compared to the same period last year are reported as follows:

|                      | Cattle.   | Calves. | Hogs.      | Sheep.    |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|------------|-----------|
| Chicago .....        | 1,087,169 | 492,436 | 4,765,438  | 2,095,664 |
| Kansas City .....    | 1,014,476 | 167,521 | 1,484,615  | 893,633   |
| Omaha .....          | 824,859   | 45,394  | 1,798,788  | 1,195,308 |
| Sioux City .....     | 376,256   | 23,598  | 1,163,444  | 86,781    |
| St. Joseph .....     | 251,038   | 32,890  | 1,159,481  | 430,689   |
| Total, 7 mos., '22.. | 4,154,398 | 761,839 | 10,371,766 | 4,712,075 |
| Total, 7 mos., '21.. | 3,826,182 | 711,703 | 10,463,824 | 5,450,938 |

Slaughters at five leading markets during the month of July, 1922, and July, 1921, according to official reports are as follows:

|                    | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs.     | Sheep.  |
|--------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Chicago .....      | 167,093 | 53,006  | 464,857   | 247,397 |
| Kansas City .....  | 91,288  | 25,432  | 117,087   | 65,560  |
| Omaha .....        | 77,402  | 2,232   | 207,062   | 135,720 |
| St. Joseph .....   | 23,025  | 3,202   | 128,125   | 38,442  |
| Sioux City .....   | 19,510  | 2,707   | 116,755   | 4,475   |
| Total, July, '22.. | 378,318 | 86,639  | 1,034,766 | 490,594 |
| Total, July, '21.. | 298,283 | 94,957  | 704,681   | 566,789 |

Slaughters at five leading centers for the seven months ending July, 1922, with totals compared, are reported as follows:

|                      | Cattle.   | Calves. | Hogs.     | Sheep.    |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Chicago .....        | 1,128,818 | 469,655 | 3,579,117 | 1,533,904 |
| Kansas City .....    | 530,735   | 125,131 | 1,132,346 | 693,425   |
| Omaha .....          | 111,763   | 5,414   | 261,714   | 212,493   |
| St. Joseph .....     | 167,787   | 28,976  | 942,056   | 361,326   |
| Sioux City .....     | 155,069   | 21,851  | 746,376   | 75,101    |
| Total, 7 mos., '22.. | 2,094,772 | 651,427 | 6,661,609 | 2,786,247 |
| Total, 7 mos., '21.. | 2,173,256 | 647,709 | 7,964,564 | 2,911,561 |

## JUNE INSPECTED SLAUGHTERS.

Animals slaughtered under federal inspection during June, 1922, are reported by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics as follows:

|                             | Cattle.   | Calves.   | Hogs.      | Sheep.     |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Chicago .....               | 184,957   | 64,949    | 677,601    | 277,399    |
| Fort Worth .....            | 17,455    | 12,441    | 51,589     | 9,266      |
| Kansas City .....           | 89,535    | 25,891    | 281,921    | 99,841     |
| Nat. Stk. Yds. ....         | 24,237    | 16,761    | 125,752    | 65,616     |
| Omaha .....                 | 94,069    | 4,024     | 262,777    | 163,542    |
| St. Louis .....             | 16,004    | 4,781     | 148,020    | 11,888     |
| Sioux City .....            | 26,612    | 1,595     | 140,663    | 4,056      |
| S. St. Joseph .....         | 24,484    | 4,529     | 181,313    | 45,542     |
| S. St. Paul .....           | 19,670    | 46,156    | 197,783    | 7,832      |
| All other establishments .. | 236,375   | 210,092   | 1,898,885  | 403,154    |
| Total .....                 | 724,418   | 388,919   | 4,046,304  | 1,028,136  |
| June, 1921 .....            | 640,186   | 369,696   | 3,618,132  | 1,116,069  |
| 12 mos. ended .....         | 7,871,457 | 3,924,255 | 39,416,439 | 11,968,435 |
| June, 1921 .....            | 8,179,572 | 3,896,267 | 37,762,866 | 12,452,435 |

Horses slaughtered at all establishments, 38. Inspections of lard prepared at all establishments, 161,984,552 lbs.; compound and other substitutes, 28,281,120 lbs. Corresponding inspections for June, 1921: Lard, 147,936,672 lbs.; compound and other substitutes, 27,055,741 lbs.

**F. C. ROGERS**  
BROKER

**Provisions**

Philadelphia Office:  
267 North Front Street

New York Office:  
431 West 14th Street



# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces.  
pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Easier—Trade Light—Movement Narrow—Hog Receipts Moderate—Hog Prices Steady.

The past week has marked but very little change in the action of the provision and hog markets. Trade has been light without much feature, and there has been an absence of demand, when any selling pressure developed, which brought about moderate declines. The volume of business in the future markets has been small, and there has been only a moderate volume of foreign interest in the cash market.

The market has been influenced a good deal by the labor conditions, which have tended to restrict operations both ways. The conditions have been such that both buyers and sellers have been inclined to hesitate and await developments, which might influence the general situation of the market. The possibilities of difficulty in getting coal have been such that the packers and shippers have been rather uncertain operators, while the conditions regarding rail transportation have continued to overshadow these markets. Although provisions would come under the priority order, still the influence of the labor conditions would very materially have an influence on business if labor conditions developed any more seriously. The refusal of the railroad executives to accept the President's proposal may result in serious continuation of the strike and mean that there will be additional complications to be faced in the next few weeks.

### Hog Market Fairly Steady.

The hog market has moved a little irregularly on a lower range of prices, but the decline has not been very pronounced from the high point. On the recent advance the market reached as high as 11.15c for top hogs, since which time there has been a decline of about 75 points followed by some reaction, partly on account of the moderate movement, and fear that the transportation conditions would restrict the movement of hogs forward from the country.

The shipping demand for hogs has continued fairly good, but this demand has also been influenced in part by the rail conditions. A rather interesting statement by an Eastern representative of the big packing interests was to the effect that the railroad situation so far had had very little effect on the distribution of packing house products in the middle and Eastern territory. There has certainly been no lack of fresh supplies in the eastern territory, although it is possible that the question has influenced to some extent the movement of cured product, and also has delayed to some extent the actual clearance of product for Europe.

### Provision Exports Irregular.

The export movement has been somewhat irregular of late, and the condition of foreign exchange markets has certainly not been as satisfactory for exports to the Continent as it was previously. On the other hand the relative firmness of the sterling market has been a considerable influence in the shipments of meats to the United Kingdom. (Comparative exports for the month of June and the twelve months ending June are reported on page 44.)

The monthly Chicago provision stocks

were regarded as moderately bearish. The decrease in stocks of lard was only 5,000,000 lbs. for the month, compared with a decrease of 9,000,000 lbs. last year, while the total stocks of meats increased 6,000,000 lbs., against a decrease of 6,500,000 lbs. last year. The total stocks are smaller than a year ago, however, the total of lard being 23,300,000 lbs. less and the total of meats 16,000,000 lbs. less. The fact, however, that the drain upon lard stocks was considerably smaller than a year ago, and that there was an actual increase in meat stocks, was thought to indicate a smaller distribution of both than a year ago.

### The comparative stocks follow:

|                       | 1922        |            | 1921        |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
|                       | Aug. 1      | July 1     | Aug. 1      |
| Mess pork, bbls.....  | 877         | 902        | 2,193       |
| Other pork, bbls..... | 25,499      | 32,934     | 31,416      |
| Lard, reg., lbs.....  | 72,732,920  | 74,144,113 | 96,713,233  |
| Lard, other, lbs..... | 10,082,872  | 13,752,063 | 9,444,279   |
| Total lard.....       | 82,815,792  | 87,896,176 | 106,157,512 |
| Short ribs, lbs.....  | 2,537,543   | 1,571,581  | 9,104,555   |
| Total meats, lbs..... | 105,353,108 | 97,646,749 | 119,754,543 |

**PORK**—The market has continued very quiet the past week and quotations have been nominally unchanged. Only a small trade is reported with New York mess quoted \$28@28.50, family \$27@29, and short clear \$24@26.50. At Chicago an easier tone has also prevailed, with cash lots quoted at about \$27.

**LARD**—The tone of the market has weakened, with an easier feeling at the west, although local position has been affected to some extent by transportation conditions. Cash lard is quoted at 11.30@11.35c; prime western, 12.20@12.30c; middle western, 11.90@12c; city lard, 11½@11¾c; refined to the continent, 13c; South American, 13¼c; Brazil kegs, 14¼c. Compound lard was quoted at 12@12½c, in car lots. At Chicago lard was quoted at about 40c under September for loose.

**BEEF**—Trading has again been small, with the market nominal; mess was quoted at \$12.50@13; packet, \$13@14; family, \$15@16, and extra India, \$24@25. At Chicago plate beef was quoted at \$14.50@15, and beef hams \$59.50@60.

SEE PAGE 37 FOR LATER MARKETS.

### HAM AND LARD SITUATION.

Expect Trade to Pick Up as Home Consumption Increases.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Charles Sincere & Co.)

Chicago, August 3, 1922.

Regardless of the lighter receipts of hogs against a week ago, top hogs are 25c lower and the average price is 50c lower. The average price of hogs today is the lowest since February.

The settlement of the railroad strike this week will increase the receipts next week. Some railroads have been refusing hogs owing to lack of motive power. We see nothing to indicate any advance in hogs barring a drop in the receipts. The bloom is off the price of cuts that were holding up lighter weight hogs. Lack of demand has caused hams to drop 5c a pound.

### Ham Sales Are Slow.

A packer said the other day that he "had not heard of a sale of a car of hams in a week." Pork loins are selling from 15c to 22c and shoulders around 13c; spare

ribs 7½c; butts, 16c; trimmings, 7c; beef lard, 11c; green hams, 20c.

The receipts of hogs in seven markets to date are 13,862,000, as against 13,912,000 for a like time in 1921. It is not so long ago that the receipts in twenty markets this year were 1,000,000 less than a corresponding time in 1921. In 20 markets so far this year there were received 19,487,000 hogs as against 20,020,000 for a like time last year. We repeat a former prediction that the last of the year will find 1922 running ahead of 1921.

The decrease in the exports of lard from Nov. 1, 1921, to July 22, 1922, is 161,594,628 pounds. The decrease in hams and bacon is 138,221,517 pounds. It is to be remembered that the stocks of lard last year were very heavy, several million pounds heavier than they are at present, but before the packing season started there was but little lard to carry over.

No doubt heavy consignments of lard were made abroad last year. This coupled with the financial difficulties of Europe has helped to cut down the exports this year, but we understand that the stocks of lard abroad are not cumbersome. Europe must have our lard. There are two essentials necessary to keep the human machinery in normal operation, that is bread and fats.

### No Larger Lard Stocks Ahead.

We have the lard and there is no fear but what our lard will all be in demand and the surpluses disappear before snow flies. September or October lard should sell at 13c or higher. It is a buy in our opinion on all set backs, regardless of the actions of the hog market. There will be no more accumulations of lard between now and winter. Home consumption is greater than ever.

We would advise packers to keep in mind the tremendous amount of hogs in sight for winter. With the nearby futures selling around 13c, January lard periodically speaking should sell well over 10c. Those who have sold January lard in the past, generally speaking, at the peak of the market, during September or October have had little to regret for January lard has been going out after the lard season is over from \$2 to \$8 a hundred under the high spots earlier in the season. We think January lard will go out this year in the neighborhood of 7½c.

This has been a wonderful year for the United States. Everything in the food line is plentiful and prices this winter will no doubt be the lowest they have been since the War started.


### HOG WEIGHT COMPARISONS.

Average hog weights at leading livestock markets during July, 1922, with comparisons, are reported officially as follows:

|                  | July 1922 | July 1921 |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                  | lbs.      | lbs.      |
| Chicago.....     | 246       | 240       |
| Kansas City..... | 202       | 216       |
| Sioux City.....  | 270       | 264       |
| St. Joseph.....  | 239       | 233       |
| Omaha.....       | 263       | 258       |

### NEW YORK LARD EXPORTS.

Exports of lard from New York from July 1 to August 1, 1922, according to unofficial reports, were 47,547,000 lbs.; grease, 5,116,800 lbs., and stearine, 191,600 lbs.



## Eliminate Uncertainty In Ham Cooking

**Powers Regulator No. 16**

Powers Regulator No. 16 is especially adapted for use in ham cookers, vats, and open tanks. It is quickly and easily installed and operated.

It relieves your employee of the duty of constantly testing the temperature of the liquid. It saves time and labor and assures absolute uniformity in the product.

The proper cooking of hams requires exact temperature regulation. Hand control through physical sense or thermometer is inaccurate. The heat may be controlled accurately and with absolute certainty by

## Powers Automatic Thermostatic Regulators

The sensitive thermostat responds to the variations in temperature, regulating the heat to the proper degree.

### Our Bulletin

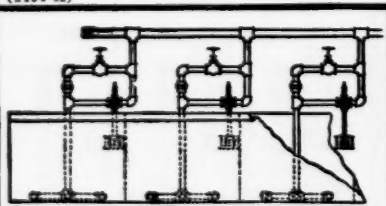
gives practical information about heat control in the Meat Packing Industry. Sent free on request. Ask for No. 146.

**THE POWERS REGULATOR CO.**  
Specialists in Automatic Heat Control

R964-126 East 44th St., New York  
2725 Greenview Ave., Chicago  
575 Boston Wharf Bldg., Boston

The Canadian Powers Regulator Co., Ltd.,  
Toronto, Ont., Canada

(1404-A)



Showing application of the No. 16 Regulator to Ham Cooking Vats. Arrangement may be modified for other conditions.

### BRITISH PROVISION MARKET. (Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, England, July 22, 1922.

The demand has only been moderate all around. Wiltshires are receiving more attention, and there is quite a fair demand on American Wiltshires at improving prices. Cumberlands of low averages are wanted, but over 30 lbs. are only in poor request. Bellies are in small request, but prices on spot continue to operate against the c. i. f. buyers. Hams have received a further set-back and the demand is small at continually reducing prices.

Lard met a poor consumptive demand at beginning of the week, but improved towards the end of the week. Backs are in good request and stocks are small.

(For late cable advices, see page 37.)

### GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS. (Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, August 1.—Quotations in green and sweet pickled meats, f.o.b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8-10 avg., 17@17½c; 10-12 lbs. avg., 17@17½c; 12-14 lbs. avg., 17@17½c; 14-16 lbs. avg., 17@17½c; 16-18 lbs. avg., 17@17½c; 18-20 lb. avg., 17@17½c. Sweet pickled, 8-10 lbs. avg., 19@20c; 10-12 lbs. avg., 19@20c; 12-14 lbs. avg., 19@20c; 14-16 lbs. avg., 19@20c; 16-18 lbs. avg., 19½@20½c; 18-20 lbs. avg., 19½@20½c.

Skinless Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. avg., 20½c; 16-18 lbs. avg., 20½c; 18-20 lbs. avg., 20½c; 20-22 lbs. avg., 19½c; 22-24 lbs. avg., 19½c. Sweet pickled, 14-16 lbs. avg., 21@22c; 16-18 lbs. avg., 21@22c; 18-20 lbs. avg., 21@22c; 20-22 lbs. avg., 21@22c; 22-24 lbs. avg., 21@22c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4-6 lbs. avg., 12½c; 6-8 lbs. avg., 11½c; 8-10 lbs. avg., 10½c; 10-12 lbs. avg., 10½c. Sweet pickled, 4-6 lbs. avg., 12½c; 6-8 lbs. avg., 11½c; 8-10 lbs. avg., 10½c; 10-12 lbs. avg., 10½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6-8 lbs. avg., 22c; 8-10 lbs. avg., 19½c; 10-12 lbs. avg., 18c; 12-14 lbs. avg., 16c; 14-16 lbs. avg., 15½c. Sweet pickled, 6-8 lbs. avg., 21½c; 8-10 lbs. avg., 19½c; 10-12 lbs. avg., 18½c; 12-14 lbs. avg., 16c; 14-16 lbs. avg., 15½c.

### PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, August 2, 1922.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 27@29c; green hams, 8@10 lbs., 22c; 10@12 lbs., 22c; 12@14 lbs.,

21c; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs., 21½c; 10@12 lbs., 20c; 12@14 lbs., 19c; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 20c; 12@14 lbs., 19c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs., 19c; 8@10 lbs., 19c; 10@12 lbs., 18½c; 12@14 lbs., 18c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 18c; 12@14 lbs., 17c; sweet pickled hams, 8@10 lbs., 23c; 10@12 lbs., 23c; 12@14 lbs., 22c; dressed hogs, 17½c; city steam lard, 11¼c; compound, 12¼c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs., 25c; 10@12 lbs., 24c; 12@14 lbs., 23c; 14@16 lbs., 22c; skinned shoulders, 16c; boneless butts, 25c; Boston butts, 18c; lean trimmings, 15c; regular trimmings, 10c; spareribs, 10c; neck ribs, 3c; kidneys, 17c; livers, 2c; pig tongues, 16c; pig tails, 10c.

### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending July 29, 1922, with comparisons:

|                          | PORK, BBLs.    |                | From Nov. 1, ended July ended July 1921, to July 29, 1922. |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|--|
|                          | Week 29, 1922. | Week 30, 1921. |  |
| United Kingdom...        | 70             | 275            | 4,511  |
| Continent .....          | 375            | 275            | 7,476  |
| So. and Cent. Amer. .... | .....          | .....          | 1,037  |
| West Indies.....         | 425            | 240            | 7,626  |
| B. N. A. Colonies.....   | .....          | .....          | 470  |
| Other countries.....     | .....          | .....          | 705  |
| Total .....              | 870            | 515            | 21,825   |

| BACON AND HAMS, LBS.     |            |            |             |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| United Kingdom...        | 8,790,000  | 2,293,000  | 292,707,700 |
| Continent .....          | 4,888,500  | 7,165,100  | 78,840,750  |
| So. and Cent. Amer. .... | .....      | .....      | 1,008,321   |
| West Indies.....         | .....      | .....      | 7,546,093   |
| B. N. A. Colonies.....   | .....      | .....      | 103,800     |
| Other countries.....     | .....      | .....      | 1,029,453   |
| Total .....              | 13,568,500 | 16,458,100 | 381,235,717 |

| LARD, LBS.               |            |            |             |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| United Kingdom...        | 6,048,645  | 4,991,868  | 202,437,341 |
| Continent .....          | 7,796,250  | 10,789,397 | 229,883,563 |
| So. and Cent. Amer. .... | .....      | 122,000    | 1,419,070   |
| West Indies.....         | 16,000     | 88,000     | 12,755,024  |
| B. N. A. Colonies.....   | .....      | .....      | 147,000     |
| Other countries.....     | .....      | .....      | 750,890     |
| Total .....              | 13,854,895 | 15,989,247 | 447,392,858 |

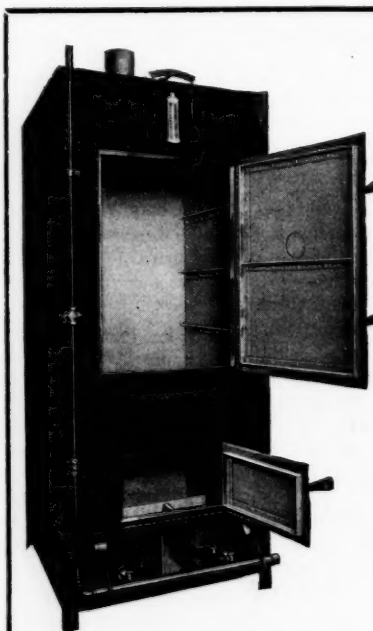
### RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

| From—              | Pork, lbs. | Bacon and hams, lbs. | Lard, lbs. |
|--------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| New York .....     | 445        | 5,721,500            | 9,002,895  |
| Boston .....       | .....      | 677,000              | 1,433,000  |
| Philadelphia ..... | .....      | 203,000              | 470,000    |
| Baltimore .....    | .....      | .....                | 28,000     |
| New Orleans .....  | 425        | .....                | 16,000     |
| Montreal .....     | .....      | 6,967,000            | 2,905,000  |

|                      |       |            |            |
|----------------------|-------|------------|------------|
| Total, week .....    | 870   | 13,568,500 | 13,854,895 |
| Previous week.....   | 1,025 | 10,944,500 | 12,303,392 |
| Two weeks ago.....   | 1,235 | 11,270,000 | 11,639,915 |
| Cor. week, 1921..... | 515   | 16,458,500 | 15,989,247 |

Comparative summary of aggregate exports, in lbs., from Nov. 1, 1921, to July 29, 1922:

|                     | 1921 to 1922. | 1920 to 1921. | Decrease.   |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| Pork .....          | 4,365,000     | 6,686,400     | 2,321,400   |
| Bacon and hams..... | 381,235,717   | 438,747,717   | 57,512,000  |
| Lard .....          | 447,392,858   | 611,121,838   | 163,728,970 |



## BRAND'S STEEL Smoke House

Suitable for Smoking Hams, Bacon, Shoulders, Tongues, Sausage, Bologna Etc. Does Twice the Work with Half the Effort. Gas and Sawdust Used.

**BUILT TO LAST**  
**M. BRAND & SONS**  
Manufacturers  
First Ave. and 49th St.  
NEW YORK



# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

The market for tallow has been quiet the past week, with prices showing practically no change from the quotations of a week ago. The market has been a little influenced, however, by the weaker market in oil, and other fats, and also by the report from Washington that the new tariff would not include any duty on soap-making oil, or any oils used in manufacture, but only those which were to be used for edible purposes. Export interest continues slow and without any very decided feature. Prime city at New York was quoted 5½c nominal; special loose, 6½c; extra, 6½c and edible 7¼@8c, all nominal. At Chicago packers' prime was quoted at 6½ to 6¾c; No. 1, 6 to 6¼c and edible 7¼@8c.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—Trading has been rather quiet this week, with prices showing a slightly easier tone. There is, however, a fair business in compound lard reported and on that account there has been some disposition to look for a little improvement in the market. Prices declined however to a basis of 9½c for oleo stearine at New York. At Chicago prices were quoted 9@9¼c.

**OLEO OIL.**—Trading has been light, with only a limited export interest in the market. Prices are quoted at 12½c for extra oleo New York, and lower grades at 10¼c. At Chicago extra oleo oil was quoted at 11¼@11½c.

SEE PAGE 37 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**LARD OIL.**—Prices have been about steady during the week, with only a moderate demand. At New York edible was quoted at \$1.10 a gallon, extra winter 88c, extra 84c and extra No. 1 78c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—The market has been quiet and steady with only a small trade reported. New York pure oil was quoted at \$1.28 per gallon; extra No. 1, 75 to 77c; No. 1, 70c.

**GREASES.**—There has been only a moderate demand for greases this week. Offerings have not been large, however, as it is claimed that the market is fairly well sold ahead, but buyers have been rather quiet, partly owing to the weather conditions. Choice greases are still reported rather scarce. At New York choice was quoted 5½@5¾c; yellow, 5½@5¾c; white, 8¼@8½c. At Chicago, brown grease was quoted 5@5¼c; house, 5@5¼c; yellow, 5½@5¾c, and choice white 7@7½c.

### CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, August 1, 1922.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soap makers' supplies are reported as follows:

Seventy-six per cent caustic soda, 3¼@4c lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 4¼@4½c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 2@2½c lb.

Clarified palm oil in casks, 2,000 lbs., 7¼@7½c lb.; commercial yellow olive oil, \$1.17@1.20 gal.; olive oil foots, 8¼@8½c lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 10@10¼c lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 8¼@9¼c lb.

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, 11½@11¾c lb.; soybean oil, 11½@12c lb.; corn oil, nominal, 11@11¼c lb.; peanut oil, in bbls., New York, deodorized, 12c lb.; peanut oil, crude, tanks f. o. b. mills, 9@9¼c lb.

Prime city tallow, special, 6½c lb.; prime city tallow, extra, 6½c lb.; dyna-

mite glycerine, nominal, 14½c lb.; saponified glycerine, nominal, 10½c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 9½c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal 16c lb.; prime packers' grease, nominal, 5½@5¾c lb.

### MEAT SUPPLIES AT NEW YORK.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under federal inspection for New York City, N. Y., are officially reported for the week ending July 29, 1922, with comparisons, as follows:

|                                      | Week ending July 29, 1922. | Week ending July 22, 1922. |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Western dressed meats:               |                            |                            |
| Steers, carcasses                    | 7,097                      | 7,170                      |
| Cows, carcasses                      | 518                        | 419                        |
| Bulls, carcasses                     | 115                        | 118                        |
| Veal, carcasses                      | 10,659                     | 10,703                     |
| Lamb, carcasses                      | 22,904                     | 21,022                     |
| Mutton, carcasses                    | 5,416                      | 4,303                      |
| Beef cuts, lbs.                      | 138,376                    | 81,282                     |
| Pork cuts, lbs.                      | 715,057                    | 590,696                    |
| Local slaughter, Federal inspection: |                            |                            |
| Cattle                               | 9,084                      | 11,826                     |
| Calves                               | 12,015                     | 17,713                     |
| Hogs                                 | 31,429                     | 31,209                     |
| Sheep                                | 44,356                     | 48,796                     |

### MEAT SUPPLIES AT BOSTON.

Receipts of western dressed meats and slaughter under federal and city inspection at Boston, Mass., are officially re-

ported as follows for the week ending July 29, 1922, with comparisons:

|                        | Week ending July 29, 1922. | Week ending July 22, 1922. |
|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Western dressed meats: |                            |                            |
| Steers, carcasses      | 2,849                      | 3,163                      |
| Cows, carcasses        | 1,151                      | 856                        |
| Bulls, carcasses       | 45                         | 37                         |
| Veals, carcasses       | 1,084                      | 637                        |
| Lambs, carcasses       | 12,586                     | 10,592                     |
| Mutton, carcasses      | 290                        | 119                        |
| Pork, lbs.             | 130,770                    | 175,717                    |
| Local slaughter:       |                            |                            |
| Cattle, carcasses      | 1,334                      | 1,478                      |
| Calves, carcasses      | 2,297                      | 1,641                      |
| Hogs, carcasses        | 21,432                     | 23,881                     |
| Sheep, carcasses       | 7,152                      | 8,755                      |

### MEAT SUPPLIES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under city and federal inspection at Philadelphia, Pa., are officially reported as follows for the week ending July 29, 1922, with comparisons:

|                        | Week ending July 29, 1922. | Week ending July 22, 1922. |
|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Western dressed meats: |                            |                            |
| Steers, carcasses      | 3,292                      | 3,364                      |
| Cows, carcasses        | 181                        | 328                        |
| Bulls, carcasses       | 17                         | 7                          |
| Veal, carcasses        | 2,005                      | 1,630                      |
| Lambs, carcasses       | 8,193                      | 8,357                      |
| Mutton, carcasses      | 1,435                      | 973                        |
| Pork, lbs.             | 162,062                    | 293,107                    |
| Local slaughters:      |                            |                            |
| Cattle                 | 1,928                      | 2,330                      |
| Calves                 | 2,427                      | 2,171                      |
| Hogs                   | 7,371                      | 6,997                      |
| Sheep                  | 15,114                     | 12,340                     |

## Packinghouse By-Products Markets

### Blood.

Chicago, August 3, 1922.

Trading in blood has been very slow this week. Buyers are not prepared to pay \$4.50, except as they need it and then in small quantity. Prices are off a bit from last week.

Unit ammonia.

|                      |             |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Ground               | \$4.40@4.60 |
| Crushed and unground | 4.15@4.30   |

### Digester Hog Tankage Materials.

These are at a standstill and there is not much offered except for futures. Buyers are less interested than they were, owing to digester hog tankage failing to keep pace with the price of raw materials. One fancy lot 12 per cent ammonia, finely ground, sold for \$5.00 per unit ammonia delivered Chicago, but most buyer's limit is \$4.75.

Unit ammonia.

|                             |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Ground, 11½ to 12% ammonia  | \$4.60@4.75 |
| Unground, 10 to 11% ammonia | 4.30@4.50   |
| Unground, 7 to 9% ammonia   | 4.00@4.25   |
| Ground concentrated tankage | 3.50@3.75   |

### Fertilizer Tankage Materials.

There has been a good demand for bone tankage, especially for medium grades. Most of the trading this week included ground 7 per cent ammonia tankage at \$3.25 and hoof meal at \$3.50.

Unit ammonia.

|                                      |             |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| High grade, ground, 10-11% ammonia   | \$3.75@4.00 |
| Lower grade, unground, 6-9% ammonia  | 3.50@3.65   |
| High grade, unground                 | 3.40@3.50   |
| Medium grade, unground               | 3.25@3.35   |
| Low grade and country rend, unground | 2.75@3.15   |
| Hoof meal                            | 3.40@3.50   |
| Liquid stick                         | 3.00@3.25   |
| Hair tankage, dry, ground            | 3.00@3.25   |

### Bone Meals.

The market has been easier this week. It is clear that the farmers will not pay fancy prices for bone meals. Steamed ground is quoted at \$28.00@30.00. Grinding hoofs are quoted from \$25.00@32.00.

Per ton.

|                               |               |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Raw, bone meal                | \$36.00@38.00 |
| Steamed, ground               | 28.00@30.00   |
| Steamed, unground             | 28.00@29.00   |
| Grinding hoofs, pig toes, dry | 25.00@32.00   |

### Cracklings.

These are fairly active at prices which are somewhat lower than last week.

Per ton.

|                                       |               |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Pork, according to grease and quality | \$70.00@80.00 |
| Beef, according to grease and quality | 55.00@65.00   |

### Glue and Gelatin Stock.

Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles are now a little lower than last week and are quoted at \$32.50@35.00. There is not much demand. Sinews, pizzels and hide trimmings are quoted at \$18.00@21.00.

Per ton.

|                                    |               |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Calf stock                         | \$40.00@45.00 |
| Edible pig skin strips             | 75.00@80.00   |
| Rejected manufacturing bones       | 55.00@65.00   |
| Horn plths                         | 40.00@45.00   |
| Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles   | 32.50@35.00   |
| Junk and hotel kitchen bones       | 22.00@24.00   |
| Hog, calf and sheep bones          | 25.00@28.00   |
| Sinews, pizzels and hide trimmings | 18.00@21.00   |

### Mfg. Bones, Horns and Hoofs.

Unassorted ground had some demand from the country packers. The prices for the most part are the same as last week.

Per ton.

|                                       |                 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| No. 1 horns                           | \$225.00@255.00 |
| No. 2 horns                           | 175.00@225.00   |
| No. 3 horns                           | 100.00@150.00   |
| Culls                                 | 25.00@30.00     |
| Hoofs, black and striped              | 35.00@37.50     |
| Hoofs, white                          | 65.00@75.00     |
| Round shin bones, unassorted, heavies | 60.00@65.00     |
| Round shin bones, unassorted, lights  | 50.00@55.00     |
| Flat shin bones, unassorted, heavies  | 55.00@60.00     |
| Flat shin bones, unassorted, lights   | 45.00@50.00     |
| Thigh bones, unassorted, heavies      | 60.00@65.00     |
| Thigh bones, unassorted, lights       | 45.00@50.00     |

### Hog Hair.

Both coil and field dried hog hair of fairly long staple in good, clean condition sold at 1¾@2c per lb. delivered Chicago this week, while less desirable lots went at \$25.00 per ton f. o. b. production points east of Chicago. Processed winter take-off went at 6½c, summer take-off at 3½c, delivered Chicago. Hog hair is a little stronger this week.

### Pig Skin Strips.

Sellers of prime No. 1 tanner stock are firm in their asking price of 6c per lb. f. o. b. and basis Chicago freight, but buyers are not taking hold. Most of the No. 2's and 3's are going for edible purposes around 4@4¼c per lb. if government inspected.

### Cattle Switches.

Considerable interest is still shown in cattle switches for prompt and future shipment. Some of the larger producers are holding out for 6c each, but buyers evince no interest for the most at higher than 3½c delivered Chicago.

## Dairy Council Misrepresents Margarin

By Dr. J. S. Abbott, Secretary, Institute of Margarin Manufacturers.

A recent circular over the signature of the National Dairy Council contains, among other things, the following reference to butter and oleomargarine:

"If you want to know the real difference between butter and oleomargarine, see the animals.

"In the case of the animals fed oleomargarine rather than butter, it is interesting to note that the oleomargarine-fed animals are but one-third the size of the butter-fed animals at the age of six weeks, the oleomargarine-fed animals showing eye weaknesses, loss of hair, weakness of skeleton, and other physical defects.

"These various animals are used in displays in the various store windows and the message is told by the use of placards."

It may be possible to "hand-pick" samples of butter and oleomargarine that would give the result indicated. It is unquestionably certain that a type of oleomargarine and a type of butter can be hand-picked that would result in the oleomargarine-fed animals being three times the size of the butter-fed animals at the age of six weeks.

Proof of this statement is found in the fact that Halliburton and Drummond (The Journal of Physiology, September, 1917) found by experiment that one type of oleomargarine is nutritively the equivalent of butter in every respect. The other type of oleomargarine does contain less fat soluble vitamins than the "June" butter, but it would appear to be just as efficient as the butter produced from the milk of cows on a vitamin-deficient feed during the long periods of the year when there is no green feed or as the butter that has been in storage several months.

### Some of the Real Facts.

Later experiments, too, have shown that some of the fats and oils used in the manufacture of oleomargarine hitherto thought to be deficient in vitamins have been found to be fairly efficient in this re-

spect. Daniels and Loughlin (Journal of Biological Chemistry, Vol. 42, No. 3) found that rats fed on a ration from which all fat-soluble vitamins had been removed except what was in the lard of the ration "grew normally, reproduced, and reared their young." They got the same results with cottonseed oil.

Steenbock says the vitamin content of butter varies with the breed and feed of the cow. He reported one experiment in which the butter fat of a cow fed exclusively on alfalfa hay did not contain any fat-soluble vitamins. (Journal of Biological Chemistry, September, 1918.)

Dutcher (The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, December, 1921) said: "In addition to seasonal variations in the vitamin content of milk, we have observed marked effects of climatic conditions. It may be said, for the benefit of Dr. Steenbock that our vitamin-poor butter was practically colorless."

The "colorless" butter referred to by Dutcher as deficient in vitamins is the artificially colored butter that looks like yellow "June" butter, which is known to be rich in vitamins.

### Telling Only Half the Truth.

The most insidious form of false advertising and insidious propaganda is that of telling only half of the truth. It has been practiced by the enemies of oleomargarine from the day that vitamins in milk were first discovered.

No one to my knowledge engaged in advertising milk and milk products has ever told the public the facts as published by the nutrition experts quoted above. Everything that has been said and written by those who are engaged in advertising such products has been to the effect that milk and milk products are always rich in vitamins. This method of advertising has not been confined to the unscientific element of that industry. It has been fol-

lowed by a leading nutrition expert in one of the great universities of our land.

The propaganda against oleomargarine has also been to the effect that milk fat is an indispensable source of vitamin A. The insidiousness of such propaganda is clearly apparent when it is recalled that there are about twenty-five common articles of food that contain vitamin A in greater or less degree. This number is constantly being increased by the research work of nutrition experts.

Prior to June 19, 1922, the muscle portions of pork, beef, veal, and mutton were classed as deficient in vitamins. On that date the U. S. Department of Agriculture made the following statement:

"Various cuts of the different kinds of meat were tried, and in every instance pork was found to be relatively rich in vitamins. Pork tenderloin, fresh ham, smoked ham, and pressed boiled ham were tested and the results were much the same with all of them. Beef and veal were relatively lower, while the amounts contained in lamb varied a great deal.

"This new evidence on the distribution of vitamins in meats should not lead to the conclusion that certain meats are of low nutritive value because they are deficient in vitamins. Meat is one of our most important foods and would continue to be so even though it contained no vitamins."

### OLEO AND DAIRY EXPORTS.

Exports of dairy products, oleomargarin and eggs from the United States for the month of June, 1922, by countries of destination, are reported by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics as follows:

|                                      | Butter, pounds. | oleo-margarine, pounds. | Cheese, pounds. | Eggs, dozens. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <b>Europe:</b>                       |                 |                         |                 |               |
| Sweden .....                         | .....           | .....                   | 3,900           | .....         |
| United Kingdom .....                 | 524,721         | .....                   | .....           | 15,946        |
| Miscellaneous .....                  | 1,219           | .....                   | 1,544           | .....         |
| <b>North America:</b>                |                 |                         |                 |               |
| Bermuda .....                        | 6,816           | 1,150                   | 68              | 2,160         |
| Canada .....                         | 17,370          | 59,540                  | 42,459          | 74,700        |
| Newfoundland and Labrador .....      | 196             | 4,900                   | 166             | .....         |
| Central America:                     |                 |                         |                 |               |
| Br. Honduras .....                   | 6,568           | 350                     | 6,235           | 310           |
| Costa Rica .....                     | 3,058           | 700                     | 2,975           | .....         |
| Guatemala .....                      | 4,329           | .....                   | 2,768           | .....         |
| Honduras .....                       | 29,055          | .....                   | 9,110           | 16,802        |
| Nicaragua .....                      | 2,826           | .....                   | 1,980           | .....         |
| Panama .....                         | 64,037          | 10,470                  | 25,993          | 85,510        |
| Mexico .....                         | 65,508          | 1,075                   | 113,273         | 908,126       |
| <b>West Indies:</b>                  |                 |                         |                 |               |
| Barbados .....                       | 9,800           | .....                   | .....           | .....         |
| Cuba .....                           | 79,037          | 150                     | 151,513         | 862,610       |
| Dom. Repub. ....                     | 27,285          | 4,704                   | 6,551           | .....         |
| Fr. W. Indies .....                  | 21,804          | .....                   | 1,142           | .....         |
| Haiti .....                          | 38,748          | .....                   | 5,707           | .....         |
| Jamaica .....                        | 1,641           | 3,707                   | 11,487          | 360           |
| Other Br. W. Indies .....            | 20,547          | 18,993                  | 7,261           | 912           |
| Trinidad and Tobago .....            | 47,500          | .....                   | 7,367           | .....         |
| Virgin Is. of U. S. ....             | 14,378          | 4,185                   | 9,850           | .....         |
| Miscellaneous .....                  | 1,344           | 700                     | 295             | .....         |
| <b>South America:</b>                |                 |                         |                 |               |
| Br. Guiana .....                     | 29,036          | .....                   | 252             | .....         |
| Colombia .....                       | 2,514           | .....                   | 260             | .....         |
| Fr. Guiana .....                     | 3,500           | .....                   | .....           | .....         |
| Peru .....                           | 23,728          | .....                   | 3,210           | .....         |
| Venezuela .....                      | 3,649           | .....                   | .....           | .....         |
| Miscellaneous .....                  | 144             | .....                   | 226             | .....         |
| <b>Asia:</b>                         |                 |                         |                 |               |
| Br. India .....                      | .....           | .....                   | 6,292           | .....         |
| China .....                          | 19,746          | .....                   | 13,985          | 12            |
| Hongkong .....                       | 240             | .....                   | 5,275           | .....         |
| Japan .....                          | 13,518          | .....                   | 1,518           | 4             |
| Miscellaneous .....                  | 1,298           | .....                   | 999             | 60            |
| <b>Oceania:</b>                      |                 |                         |                 |               |
| Philippine Isl. ....                 | 25,800          | .....                   | 2,240           | .....         |
| Miscellaneous .....                  | 726             | .....                   | 512             | 930           |
| <b>Africa:</b>                       |                 |                         |                 |               |
| Miscellaneous .....                  | 83              | .....                   | 90              | .....         |
| <b>Tot. June, 1922</b> .....         | 1,103,529       | 110,384                 | 446,515         | 1,967,496     |
| <b>Tot. June, 1921</b> .....         | 640,753         | 103,448                 | 856,313         | 3,439,601     |
| <b>Jan.-June (incl.), 1922</b> ..... | 4,791,159       | 883,127                 | 2,983,477       | 14,057,890    |
| <b>Jan.-June (incl.), 1921</b> ..... | 5,293,899       | 2,222,755               | 7,283,996       | 14,186,804    |

### JUNE COTTON OIL EXPORTS.

Exports of cottonseed oil during June, 1922, were 2,183,948 pounds, compared with 14,162,086 pounds for June, 1921. For the year ending June, 1922, the exports of cottonseed oil were 91,614,635 pounds, compared with 283,268,025 pounds for the year ending June, 1921.

I am offering for QUICK SALE a

## Modern Refinery and Shortening Plant

in good condition. Located in a city in the heart of the cotton district.

## Also First-Class Six-Press Crude Oil Mill

in north part of cotton territory. Big crop.

For complete description and price write F. S. 165, care of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

# VEGETABLE OILS

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Market Irregular—New Lows for Decline—Cotton Report Unsettling—Trade Skeptical—Fair Consuming Demand.**

The past week has shown quite sharp changes in the cottonseed oil market, with the market the middle of the week losing the advance on the cotton crop report and selling at new low levels. The rally the middle of last week, which carried September to 10.70 and October to 10.08, was followed by a very sharp decline, with demand disappointingly light for the forward deliveries as values receded. When the cotton report came out on Tuesday, there was a sharp advance of about 20 points from the lowest quotation touched, but following this advance there was a renewal of selling pressure and practically no support of any importance. The market closed on Wednesday at 12 to 16 points net decline, notwithstanding the sensational Government report.

### Cotton Condition Reports Differ.

The government report on cotton was really the most important feature of the week, and if the trade had confidence in the government report it would have indeed been sensational. The report showed a small net loss for the month, while the private reports showed improvement. It was thought from these reports that there would be a gain in the government report. The private reports showed an average of 73.2, or a gain of 1.1% for the month, while the government report showed a loss of .4

for the month, and an average condition of 70.8%. The government indication of 11,449,000 bales for the crop compared with the average of the private estimates of 11,820,000 bales.

The private reports as issued with the indicated crop and the government figures as issued follow:

| Authority.                     | Jul.25. | Jun.25. | Change. | July crop. |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|
| J. W. Jay & Co.....            | 73.5    | 71.0    | +2.5    | 11,950     |
| National Ginners Ass'n.....    | 72.9    | 71.2    | +1.7    | 11,680     |
| Norman-Mayer & Co.....         | 71.0    | 75.0    | +4.0    | 11,600     |
| Memphis Com'l Appeal.....      | 72.1    | 73.7    | -1.6    | 11,755     |
| A. Norden & Co.....            | 73.1    | 69.7    | +3.4    | .....      |
| Clement-Curtis & Co.....       | 74.2    | 71.6    | +2.6    | .....      |
| Journal of Commerce.....       | 74.1    | 72.4    | +1.7    | 12,125     |
| Russell's Com'l News, Inc..... | 75      | .....   | .....   | 11,960     |
| N. O. Times-Picayune.....      | 71.5    | 72.3    | -.8     | 11,600     |
| Southern Products Co.....      | 73.5    | 71.9    | +1.6    | .....      |
| Fenner & Beane.....            | 71.8    | 72.0    | -.2     | 11,440     |
| Japan Cotton Trg. Co.....      | 73.1    | 73.6    | -.5     | 11,808     |
| M. K. Giles.....               | 73.3    | 70.9    | +2.4    | 11,600     |
| Watkins Bureau.....            | 74.9    | 74.9    | Unch.   | 12,224     |
| Hopkins, Dwight & Co.....      | 75.3    | 72.2    | +3.1    | 12,229     |
| Amer. Cotton Ass'n.....        | 73.4    | 70.0    | +3.4    | 11,900     |
| New York Commercial.....       | 73.5    | 71.7    | +1.8    | 11,496     |
| Average.....                   | 73.2    | 72.1    | +1.1    | 11,820     |
| Government.....                | 70.8    | 71.2    | -.4     | 11,449     |

A crop of 11,820,000 bales average as indicated by the private reports, or 11,449,000 bales as indicated by the government report, would give a seed crop much in excess of last year. Last year, the seed crop was estimated in December at 3,704,000 tons, and a crop of around 11,500,000 to 12,000,000 bales would give a crop of probably 5,500,000 tons. This supply of seed would be largely available for crushing and mean a greatly increased production of oil.

The crush of seed this year for eleven

months has been 2,980,000 tons, from which there has been produced 932,000,000 lbs. of oil. A crush which would mean a total of 4,500,000 tons would give a supply of oil easily around 1,300,000,000 to 1,350,000,000 lbs. Such a supply of oil would necessitate a greatly increased domestic or foreign distribution or both.

### Cotton Oil Export Analysis.

The figures for the exports of oil for June have just been made available permitting of an analysis of the distribution of cottonseed oil for the season so far. These figures show that there has been a decrease in domestic consumption of 207,000 bbls. for the eleven months, and a decrease of export distribution of 488,000 bbls. The comparative figures for the eleven months for refined oil follow:

|  | 1921-22.      | 1920-21.      |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Stock refined oil Aug. 1, lbs.                         | 228,262,000   | 297,742,000   |
| Production, 11 months.....                             | 931,932,000   | 1,129,148,000 |
| Total supply.....                                      | 1,060,194,000 | 1,426,890,000 |
| Exports, 11 months, lbs.....                           | 84,324,000    | 279,387,000   |
| Stocks, June 30, lbs.....                              | 211,070,000   | 269,618,000   |
| Total exports and stocks, lbs.                         | 295,394,000   | 549,205,000   |
| Balance, domestic consumption, 11 months, lbs.....     | 764,800,000   | 847,685,000   |
| June, domestic consumption, equal in lbs.....          | 146,000       | 208,000       |
| Eleven months, domestic consumption, equal in lbs..... | 1,912,600     | 2,119,000     |
| Exports in June, bbls.....                             | 5,000         | 35,000        |
| Exports, 11 months, in bbls.....                       | 211,000       | 699,000       |
| Consumption, domestic, and exports, 11 months.....     | 2,112,000     | 2,818,000     |

### July Disappearance Estimates.

Estimates of the amount of oil, likely

# ASPEGREN & CO., INC.

Produce Exchange Building  
NEW YORK CITY  
DISTRIBUTORS



AGENTS  
IN  
PRINCIPAL EASTERN CITIES



SELLING AGENTS FOR

The Portsmouth Cotton Oil Refining Corp., Portsmouth, Va.  
The Gulf & Valley Cotton Oil Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La.  
The International Vegetable Oil Co., Savannah, Ga.



## Decolorizing and Deodorizing Problems

ARE READILY SOLVED  
BY THE USE OF **SUPER FILTCHAR**

This "bleaching" carbon is so powerful that only very small, or even fractional percentages are necessary to give efficient results. We welcome any opportunity to demonstrate to you its many advantages and our Technical Department is at your service to advise or co-operate. **WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS.**

**INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CO., Sole Manufacturers**  
FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY

to disappear for the month of July are generally accepted around 175,000 bbls., which if correct, would reduce the carry-over as of August 1 to about 393,000 bbls. With a consumption in August and September the same as last year, or 533,000 bbls., it would mean that there would have to be a very large production of new crude oil and a large production of refined to meet such distribution. The situation, however, is one in which small supplies of oil are being carried over into a large crop prospect compared with last year, when a large supply was carried into a small crop.

**COTTONSEED OIL.**—Market transactions:

Thursday, July 27, 1922.

|            | Range |            | Closing |        |
|------------|-------|------------|---------|--------|
|            | Sales | High. Low. | Bid.    | Asked. |
| Spot ..... |       |            | 1045 a  | 1088   |
| July ..... | 100   | 1063 1063  | 1045 a  | 1075   |
| Aug. ....  | 900   | 1056 1043  | 1045 a  | 1048   |
| Sept. .... | 500   | 1055 1045  | 1045 a  | 1049   |
| Oct. ....  | 4400  | 970 960    | 959 a   | 960    |
| Nov. ....  | 2800  | 850 833    | 847 a   | 850    |
| Dec. ....  | 5300  | 835 816    | 828 a   | 829    |
| Jan. ....  | 800   | 827 816    | 828 a   | 829    |
| Feb. ....  |       |            | 828 a   | 831    |

Total sales, including switches, 15,700  
Prime Crude S. E. Nominal.

Friday, July 28, 1922.

|            | Range |            | Closing |        |
|------------|-------|------------|---------|--------|
|            | Sales | High. Low. | Bid.    | Asked. |
| Spot ..... |       |            |         |        |
| Aug. ....  | 3700  | 1060 1030  | 1025 a  | 1036   |
| Sept. .... | 2500  | 1060 1046  | 1047 a  | 1049   |
| Oct. ....  | 900   | 975 960    | 965 a   | 967    |
| Nov. ....  | 1700  | 867 851    | 857 a   | 860    |
| Dec. ....  | 800   | 840 829    | 835 a   | 840    |
| Jan. ....  |       |            | 837 a   | 840    |
| Feb. ....  |       |            | 837 a   | 845    |
| March .... |       |            | 840 a   | 855    |

Total sales, including switches, 11,800  
Prime Crude, S. E. Nominal.

**J. G. Gash & Co., Inc.**  
25 Beaver Street  
**NEW YORK**

Cable address: Joegash

**Fats, Oils, Greases**  
**Cotton Seed Products**

**Cotton Oil Options on the New**  
**York Produce Exchange**

Saturday, July 29, 1922.

|            | Range |            | Closing |        |
|------------|-------|------------|---------|--------|
|            | Sales | High. Low. | Bid.    | Asked. |
| Spot ..... |       |            | 1030 a  |        |
| Aug. ....  | 1700  | 1034 1030  | 1036 a  | 1039   |
| Sept. .... | 700   | 1052 1045  | 1049 a  | 1050   |
| Oct. ....  | 700   | 971 965    | 969 a   | 972    |
| Nov. ....  | 600   | 865 860    | 861 a   | 863    |
| Dec. ....  | 200   | 840 838    | 839 a   | 840    |
| Jan. ....  | 400   | 840 839    | 840 a   | 841    |
| Feb. ....  |       |            | 840 a   | 843    |
| March .... | 500   | 850 845    | 846 a   | 849    |

Total sales, including switches, 5,200  
Prime Crude S. E. Nominal.

Monday, July 31, 1922.

|            | Range |            | Closing |        |
|------------|-------|------------|---------|--------|
|            | Sales | High. Low. | Bid.    | Asked. |
| Spot ..... |       |            | 1030 a  | 1075   |
| Aug. ....  | 2300  | 1040 1037  | 1035 a  | 1040   |
| Sept. .... | 3300  | 1050 1035  | 1037 a  | 1038   |
| Oct. ....  | 2200  | 968 955    | 954 a   | 956    |
| Nov. ....  | 200   | 857 849    | 844 a   | 850    |
| Dec. ....  | 800   | 826 825    | 825 a   | 826    |
| Jan. ....  | 500   | 829 826    | 825 a   | 828    |
| Feb. ....  | 200   | 830 829    | 825 a   | 830    |
| March .... | 100   | 835 835    | 833 a   | 845    |

Total sales, including switches, 10,400  
Prime Crude S. E. Nominal.

Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1922.

|            | Range |            | Closing |        |
|------------|-------|------------|---------|--------|
|            | Sales | High. Low. | Bid.    | Asked. |
| Spot ..... |       |            | 1040 a  | 1075   |
| Aug. ....  | 200   | 1050 1050  | 1049 a  | 1065   |
| Sept. .... | 5100  | 1041 1020  | 1040 a  | 1042   |
| Oct. ....  | 3600  | 960 940    | 954 a   | 956    |
| Nov. ....  | 4900  | 850 833    | 850 a   | 851    |
| Dec. ....  | 4600  | 830 812    | 830 a   |        |
| Jan. ....  | 6400  | 830 813    | 830 a   | 831    |
| Feb. ....  | 1400  | 828 815    | 829 a   | 831    |
| March .... | 1300  | 835 820    | 830 a   | 840    |

Total sales, including switches, 27,500  
Prime Crude S. E. Nominal.

Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1922.

|            | Range |            | Closing |        |
|------------|-------|------------|---------|--------|
|            | Sales | High. Low. | Bid.    | Asked. |
| Spot ..... |       |            | 1045 a  | 1075   |
| Aug. ....  |       |            | 1030 a  | 1040   |
| Sept. .... | 4000  | 1048 1026  | 1027 a  | 1030   |
| Oct. ....  | 1400  | 955 938    | 938 a   | 939    |
| Nov. ....  | 1600  | 852 835    | 834 a   | 836    |
| Dec. ....  | 3300  | 831 815    | 815 a   | 817    |
| Jan. ....  | 400   | 831 811    | 816 a   | 818    |
| Feb. ....  | 700   | 820 816    | 817 a   | 818    |
| March .... | 600   | 840 831    | 830 a   | 832    |

Total sales, including switches, 12,000  
Prime Crude S. E. Nominal.

Thursday, Aug. 3, 1922.

Closed unchanged to 5 points net higher; sales, 15,200 bbls. Prime crude nominal; prime summer yellow spot, 10.45@10.88c; September, 10.30c.; December, 8.20c; March, 8.32c, all bid.

SEE PAGE 37 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—The position of the coconut oil market has continued quiet. There is rather a disposition to hold off pending final action on the tariff, so that business passing is of quite limited proportions. At New York Ceylon type in barrels is quoted at 8@8½c, with coast tanks 7c. Cochon type barrels, New York, 9¼@9½c; tanks 8½@9c; edible barrels, New York, 9¼@10¼c.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—Trading has been also quiet during the past week, but the market has held about steady. Offerings are of moderate volume with new afloat quoted at 7¼c in bulk in bond, while Oriental crude oil is quoted about 7½c c. i. f. Coast ports. At New York, crude in barrels is quoted about 11¼@11½c, tanks 10½c.

**PEANUT OIL.**—The market is dull and easier. Domestic crude oil is quoted about unchanged. Sellers are not apparently willing yet to meet buyers views, but as the season advances, there may be some change in this situation. The demand is being influenced somewhat by the further break in cottonseed oil. Oriental crude is quoted at 9¼c in bond c. i. f. At New York crude is quoted 11@11¼c, tanks 9@9¼c; refined barrels, New York, 12@12¼c.

**CORN OIL.**—Prices are steady, with a moderate business. The demand is not very active, quotations are almost nominal. New York crude is quoted at 10½@10¾c; tanks, Chicago, 8½@8¾c; refined barrels, New York, 12½@13c.

**PALM OIL.**—There has been a somewhat steadier tone in the market, although the indifferent position of most oil tends to check the interest in business. Prices at New York quoted Lagos type 7@7½c; and Nigre casks 6½@6¾c.

**PALM KERNEL OIL.**—Prices are about steady, with the market showing an absence of interest. New York is quoted at 8½@8¾c.

**COTTONSEED OIL.**—Demand fair for nearby refined, with a fair business in bleachable and salad oil. Prime summer yellow spot barrels, New York, 10½@10¾c. Bleachable tank f. o. b. mills 9½@9¾c. Crude prompt in Texas 8½@8¾c.

**NEW YORK COTTON OIL EXPORTS.**

There were 229 barrels of cottonseed oil exported from New York from July 1 to August 1, 1922, according to unofficial reports.

## The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of all Grades of

### COTTONSEED OIL

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow  
Venus, Prime Summer White  
Jersey Butter Oil  
Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Puritan, Winter Pressed Salad Oil  
White Clover Cooking Oil  
Marigold Cooking Oil  
Sterling, Prime Summer Yellow

Refineries: IVORYDALE, O.  
PORT IVORY, N. Y.  
KANSAS CITY, KAN.  
MACON, GA.  
DALLAS, TEXAS

General Offices:  
CINCINNATI, OHIO  
Cable Address: "Proctor"

**THE EDWARD FLASH CO.**  
29 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY  
**BROKERS EXCLUSIVELY**  
**VEGETABLE OILS**  
In Barrels or Tanks  
**Hardened Edible Coconut Oil**  
**COTTON OIL FUTURES**  
On the New York Produce Exchange



|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <b>COTTONSEED OILS</b><br>Union Pure Salad Oil<br>Union Choice Butter Oil<br>Supreme White Butter Oil<br>I.X.L. Cooking Oil<br>Aco White Cooking Oil<br>A. C. O. Co. Choice Summer White<br>B Prime Summer White<br>Sun Prime Summer Yellow<br>Union Cottonseed Stearine | <b>OTHER OILS</b><br>Refined deodorized Coconut Oil<br>Refined deodorized Peanut Oil<br>Refined deodorized Corn Oil | <b>EXPORTERS</b><br><b>LARD and SHORTENINGS</b><br>Wilcox Lard<br>Boar's Head Shortening<br>Cottolene<br>Snowwhite Shortening<br>Fairco Shortening |
| <b>REFINERS</b><br>Cotton Linters<br>Cottonseed Cake and Meal<br>Fulling and Scouring Cottonseed Soap  |   |  |
| <b>MANUFACTURERS</b>   |   |  |
| <b>THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY</b><br><b>FAIRBANK COMPANY</b><br>65 Broadway, New York      Cable Address: "AMCOTOIL"  |   |  |

#### DANISH MARGARIN INDUSTRY.

The total number of margarin manufacturing plants in Denmark in 1921 was 67, as compared with 64 in 1920, and 50 in 1919, according to an issue of the Berlingske Tidende. The number of plants as compared with pre-war figures shows an increase of nearly 50 per cent. The greater number of plants have, however, a comparatively small production capacity, as only 9 of the 67 produce over 1,000,000 kilos per year, while 39 have a yearly production of less than 100,000 kilos. During 1921 the industry gave employment to 1,060 workers, of which 760 were men and 300 were women or minors.

The production during 1921 amounted to 55,700,000 kilos, of which 6,400,000 kilos were from animal ingredients while the rest were produced from vegetable oils. The total value of the year's production is estimated at about 96,000,000 crowns. The 1920 production amounted to 55,500,000 kilos valued at 146,000,000 crowns. The drop in prices was exceedingly heavy during 1921.

While during the normal years prior to 1917 there was an excess of imports of from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 kilos per annum, the years following 1918 have witnessed a very small importation. The imports in 1919 amounted to 300,000 kilos; in 1920, 440,000 kilos, and in 1921, 508,000 kilos. Exportations during 1919 amounted to 1,500,000 kilos; 1920, 2,300,000 kilos, and in 1921, 506,000 kilos.

The total Danish consumption of margarin in 1916 amounted to 53,000,000 kilos; in 1917, 33,200,000 kilos; in 1919, 38,400,000 kilos; in 1920, 54,000,000 kilos; and in 1921, 56,000,000 kilos. In 1918, due to the inability to secure raw materials, practically no margarin was produced.

The consumption of raw materials in the industry during 1920 and 1921 is shown by the following table:

| RAW MATERIALS USED.               |                   |                   |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Kinds of oils used.               | —1920—<br>Kilos.  | —1921—<br>Kilos.  |
| Oleomargarine .....               | 550,000           | 790,000           |
| Premier jus .....                 | 1,910,000         | 2,080,000         |
| Neutral lard .....                | 430,000           | 500,000           |
| Other animal oils .....           | 80,000            | 170,000           |
| <b>Total animal oils .....</b>    | <b>2,980,000</b>  | <b>3,540,000</b>  |
| Coconut oil .....                 | 30,000,000        | 29,320,000        |
| Palm fat .....                    | 720,000           | 760,000           |
| Arachid oil .....                 | 1,580,000         | 1,240,000         |
| Cottonseed oil .....              | 3,850,000         | 5,590,000         |
| Sesame oil .....                  | 4,590,000         | 4,180,000         |
| Soya bean oil .....               | 2,640,000         | 1,540,000         |
| Hardened oil .....                | 850,000           | 870,000           |
| <b>Total vegetable oils .....</b> | <b>44,030,000</b> | <b>43,500,000</b> |
| Mixed oils .....                  | 10,000            | 10,000            |
| <b>Grand total .....</b>          | <b>47,020,000</b> | <b>47,050,000</b> |

Besides the raw materials enumerated above there are used also in the production certain quantities of butter, salt,

milk, and water from the use of which comes the difference between the quantity produced and the quantities of raw materials used.

The production of margarin from animal materials is fast decreasing, while that produced from vegetable matters is increasing.

#### OLEO PRODUCTION TURNS CORNER.

According to the Bureau of Internal Revenue the production of oleomargarine for the month of May, 1922, was 448,330 pounds more than it was for May of 1921. This is the first time since 1920 that there has been an increase in the monthly production over the production of the corresponding month of the previous year.

"The outlook for a 'come back' of good business is brighter than it has been for two years," says J. S. Abbott, secretary, Institute of Margarin Manufacturers. "The margarin industry is making vigorous efforts to improve the standard of quality of oleomargarine and to improve upon the present methods of marketing it so that it will reach the consumer in a better condition. The butter industry has caused a bill to be introduced in Congress lowering the standard of butter to 80 per cent fat. In 1898, Congress passed a law fixing the standard of butter at 83 per cent fat for the District of Columbia. The lower the butter standard and the higher the margarin standard the better we like it."

#### SOYA BEAN CRUSHING IN WEST.

The soya bean is rapidly taking place as a major crop in the farming sections of the corn belt, replacing oats and corn to some extent, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Illinois and Indiana have evidenced concern in the development of soya beans, and as a result the production of soya bean oil and meal seems to be definitely assured for the season 1922. Several mills in Indiana and Illinois have become interested in the possibility of the soya bean.

Two mills in Illinois have planned to use about 750,000 bushels this season, while other mills are planning on a smaller scale. Reports indicate very large increase in area for seed production and forage purposes throughout the northern and corn belt states. This situation may develop an outlet for some of the excessive cotton seed crushing machinery in the cotton belt, and some authorities think that those interested in selling cotton oil machinery should investigate promptly.

#### CANADA EXTENDS MARGARINE USE.

Oleomargarine may be manufactured and imported in Canada until August 31, 1923, and may be sold until March 1, 1924, under a bill just introduced in the House of Commons at Ottawa. This is an extension of one year to the prohibition recently enacted by the Canadian government.

## LARD CANS

PLAIN and LITHOGRAPHED

A HIGH GRADE CAN WITH YOUR BRAND LITHOGRAPHED IN BRIGHT, SHARP COLORS, IS AN ADVERTISEMENT FOR YOUR BUSINESS LONG AFTER THE ORIGINAL CONTENTS HAVE BEEN REMOVED.

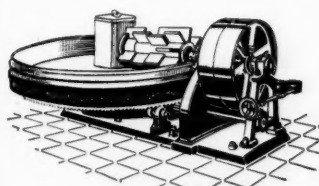
**PLATT & CO., Inc.** KEY HIGHWAY  
BALTIMORE, MD.

## GRASSO'S

"Original Holland" Margarine Machinery

Sold in America only by the

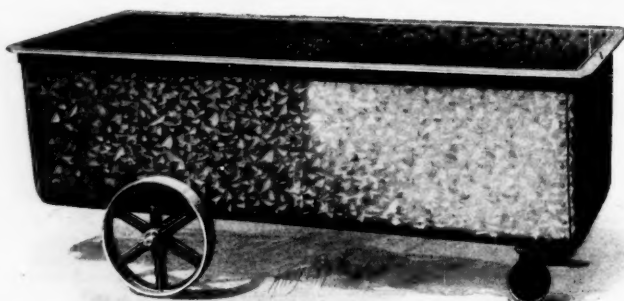
**A. H. BARBER CREAMERY  
SUPPLY CO.**



Grasso's New Paddle Worker  
for Nut Margarine

316 W. Austin Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

## SAUSAGE MEAT TRUCK



OUR No. 136 Sausage Meat Truck is built with an overall height of only 24". On application we will gladly forward a copy of our Catalogue containing full description of our Packing House Trucks.

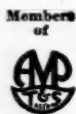
**STERLING WHEELBARROW CO.**  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

## Tables— Galv. Iron or Monel Metal Tops for Packers and Sausage Makers



Sausage Stuffing Table

Write for Catalog and Prices



**Walter J. Richter & Co.**  
3907-11 So. Halsted St. Chicago, Ill.

## MEAT COVERINGS

All Kinds of Stockinette  
and Knit Bags for

Beef Calf Sheep Hogs

Samples and Prices on Request

**THE ADRIAN KNITTING CO.**  
400-410 Water St. ADRIAN, MICH.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1922.

|                  | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|------------------|---------|-------|--------|
| Chicago          | 1,500   | 6,500 | 1,000  |
| Kansas City      | 800     | 500   | 500    |
| Omaha            | 200     | 7,000 | 200    |
| St. Louis        | 700     | 5,000 | 500    |
| St. Joseph       | 100     | 4,500 | 500    |
| Sioux City       | 400     | 3,000 | ...    |
| St. Paul         | 600     | 1,100 | ...    |
| Oklahoma City    | 100     | 300   | ...    |
| Fort Worth       | 300     | 400   | ...    |
| Milwaukee        | 100     | 100   | ...    |
| Denver           | 100     | 300   | 400    |
| Louisville       | 100     | 800   | 200    |
| Wichita          | 400     | 600   | ...    |
| Indianapolis     | 200     | 3,000 | 200    |
| Pittsburgh       | 100     | 2,000 | 400    |
| Cincinnati       | 400     | 4,400 | 3,700  |
| Buffalo          | 100     | 3,000 | 3,000  |
| Cleveland        | 200     | 2,000 | 200    |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 100     | 700   | 100    |
| Toronto          | 800     | 400   | 100    |

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1922.

|                  | Cattle. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Chicago          | 14,000  | 43,000 | 16,000 |
| Kansas City      | 17,000  | 9,000  | 7,000  |
| Omaha            | 5,800   | 800    | 15,000 |
| St. Louis        | 2,500   | 6,500  | 4,000  |
| St. Joseph       | 2,100   | 6,500  | 2,500  |
| Sioux City       | 3,000   | 3,000  | ...    |
| St. Paul         | 11,800  | 6,300  | 2,600  |
| Oklahoma City    | 2,700   | 1,800  | ...    |
| Fort Worth       | 2,500   | 800    | 1,000  |
| Milwaukee        | 200     | 400    | 200    |
| Denver           | 1,600   | 900    | 300    |
| Louisville       | 1,400   | 1,400  | 4,000  |
| Wichita          | 2,300   | 1,500  | 200    |
| Indianapolis     | 1,400   | 5,000  | 200    |
| Pittsburgh       | 2,300   | 6,500  | 4,000  |
| Cincinnati       | 2,100   | 3,600  | 1,400  |
| Buffalo          | 2,000   | 8,000  | 2,000  |
| Cleveland        | 1,200   | 3,500  | 1,500  |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 500     | 1,000  | 200    |
| Toronto          | 3,200   | 800    | 2,000  |

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1922.

|                  | Cattle. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Chicago          | 8,000   | 21,000 | 13,000 |
| Kansas City      | 11,000  | 9,000  | 3,000  |
| Omaha            | 3,400   | 10,000 | 18,000 |
| St. Louis        | 3,500   | 10,500 | 15,000 |
| St. Joseph       | 2,000   | 6,000  | 1,800  |
| Sioux City       | 1,200   | 7,000  | ...    |
| St. Paul         | 4,000   | 5,500  | 800    |
| Oklahoma City    | 900     | 500    | ...    |
| Fort Worth       | 1,200   | 800    | 300    |
| Milwaukee        | 600     | 1,500  | 300    |
| Denver           | 600     | 2,300  | 400    |
| Louisville       | 300     | 1,500  | 2,000  |
| Wichita          | 800     | 1,300  | ...    |
| Indianapolis     | 1,000   | 7,000  | 1,000  |
| Pittsburgh       | 200     | 2,000  | 300    |
| Cincinnati       | 500     | 4,100  | 4,100  |
| Buffalo          | 200     | 700    | ...    |
| Cleveland        | 100     | 2,000  | 300    |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 100     | 2,000  | 500    |
| Toronto          | 800     | 1,000  | 1,100  |

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1922.

|                  | Cattle. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Chicago          | 10,000  | 16,000 | 11,000 |
| Kansas City      | 9,000   | 6,000  | 4,000  |
| Omaha            | 4,000   | 10,000 | 9,000  |
| St. Louis        | 3,000   | 10,500 | 4,900  |
| St. Joseph       | 1,600   | 6,000  | 1,000  |
| Sioux City       | 1,500   | 7,500  | ...    |
| St. Paul         | 2,300   | 7,500  | 1,800  |
| Oklahoma City    | 2,600   | 1,600  | ...    |
| Fort Worth       | 2,200   | 1,200  | 1,000  |
| Milwaukee        | 500     | 1,000  | 300    |
| Denver           | 400     | 500    | 500    |
| Louisville       | 200     | 900    | 1,000  |
| Wichita          | 1,000   | 1,100  | ...    |
| Indianapolis     | 1,000   | 8,000  | 1,000  |
| Pittsburgh       | 100     | 1,000  | 300    |
| Cincinnati       | 500     | 3,100  | 5,200  |
| Buffalo          | ...     | 1,600  | 400    |
| Cleveland        | 300     | 3,000  | 500    |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 200     | 1,800  | 100    |
| Toronto          | 900     | 800    | 700    |

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1922.

|               | Cattle. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|---------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Chicago       | 10,000  | 21,000 | 12,000 |
| Kansas City   | 10,000  | 6,000  | 4,000  |
| Omaha         | 3,500   | 9,000  | 10,000 |
| St. Louis     | 3,000   | 8,500  | 4,000  |
| St. Joseph    | 900     | 400    | 1,500  |
| Sioux City    | 1,000   | 5,000  | 500    |
| St. Paul      | 4,500   | 5,300  | 1,500  |
| Oklahoma City | 600     | 1,100  | ...    |
| Fort Worth    | 1,700   | 700    | 500    |
| Milwaukee     | 800     | 1,000  | 4,000  |
| Denver        | 700     | 2,000  | 2,300  |
| Indianapolis  | 800     | 7,000  | 1,000  |
| Pittsburgh    | 100     | 3,000  | 500    |
| Cincinnati    | 700     | 3,700  | 7,000  |
| Buffalo       | 100     | 2,600  | 400    |

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1922.

|               | Cattle. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|---------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Chicago       | 3,500   | 19,000 | 8,000  |
| Kansas City   | 4,000   | 4,000  | 1,600  |
| Omaha         | 2,000   | 7,000  | 5,500  |
| St. Louis     | 1,500   | 11,500 | 1,500  |
| St. Joseph    | 500     | 5,000  | 1,500  |
| Sioux City    | 700     | 6,000  | 500    |
| St. Paul      | 1,200   | 3,300  | 800    |
| Oklahoma City | 1,000   | 900    | ...    |
| Fort Worth    | 1,500   | 500    | 1,400  |
| Denver        | 800     | 200    | 2,000  |
| Indianapolis  | 800     | 8,000  | 800    |
| Pittsburgh    | 100     | 2,300  | 500    |
| Cincinnati    | 600     | 4,000  | 6,000  |
| Buffalo       | 100     | 5,000  | 2,200  |

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

Following are the receipts for the week ending Saturday, July 29, 1922:

|                | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|----------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Jersey City    | 5,395   | 7,248   | 5,856  | 42,542 |
| New York       | 1,285   | 2,802   | 13,407 | 45     |
| Central Union  | 1,485   | 734     | 54     | 1,717  |
| Total for week | 8,145   | 10,784  | 19,317 | 44,304 |
| Previous week  | 10,301  | 19,751  | 23,187 | 58,983 |
| Two weeks ago  | 9,696   | 13,369  | 21,564 | 47,647 |

# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

Unsettled conditions continued with evidence of considerable liquidation recently in lard and ribs. The tone of the market today was easier. Hogs were steady and receipts about as expected. Cash trade is moderate. Ideas as to hog movement next week are affected by the uncertainty as to rail conditions.

### Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil was active and lower at the opening, with a continuation of local selling pressure, but the volume of offerings was small, and later prices showed a good recovery on all deliveries. Trading was largely professional, and the September was relatively firm.

Quotations on cottonseed oil at Friday noon were: August, \$10.55@10.88; September, \$10.40@10.43; October, \$9.38@9.40; November, \$8.38@8.40; December, \$8.20@8.22; January, \$8.18@8.25; March, \$8.28@8.32.

### Tallow.

Special loose, 6% nominal.

### Oleo Stearine.

Sales, 9% asked; extra oleo oil, 12 1/2c.

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, August 4, 1922.—Spot lard at New York, prime western, \$12.20; Middle West, \$12.00; city steam, \$11.75; refined continent, \$13.00; South American, \$13.25, Brazil kegs, \$14.25; compound, car lots, \$12.00@12.50.

### Marseilles Oil.

Marseilles, August 4, 1922.—Copra fabrique, —fr.; copra edible, —fr.; peanut fabrique, —fr.; peanut edible, —fr.

### Liverpool Provision Markets.

Liverpool, August 4, 1922.—(By Cable.)—Quotations today: Shoulders, square, 88s (\$19.54); shoulders, picnics, 80s (\$17.76); hams, long cut, 124s (\$27.53); hams, American cut, 116s (\$25.75); bacon, Cumberland cut, 104s (\$23.09); bacon, short backs, 90s (\$19.98); bacon, Wiltshire, 115s (\$25.53); bellies, clear, 91s (\$20.10); Australian tallow, fine, 41s (\$9.10), mixed, 38s 9d (\$8.61); spot lard, 67s (\$14.87).  
Hull, England, August 4, 1922.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 45s; crude, 37s (\$8.21).

## ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to July 28, 1922, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 110,709 quarters; to the Continent, 14,892 quarters; to other ports, none. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, 132,438 quarters; to the Continent, 10,956 quarters; to other ports, 1,702 quarters.

## STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Stocks of provisions at leading centers on July 31, 1922, are officially reported with comparisons as follows:

### PORK, BBLs.

|                  | July 31, '22 | June 30, '22 | July 31, '21 |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Chicago          | 26,396       | 33,536       | 33,609       |
| Kansas City      | 2,908        | 3,214        | 3,267        |
| Omaha            | 2,955        | 1,936        | 2,881        |
| Milwaukee        | 2,399        | 2,361        | 7,920        |
| Total pork, lbs. | 34,658       | 41,047       | 27,477       |

### LARD, LBS.

|                  | July 31, '22 | June 30, '22 | July 31, '21 |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Chicago          | 82,915,792   | 87,896,176   | 106,157,512  |
| Kansas City      | 3,747,815    | 5,512,170    | 6,291,441    |
| Omaha            | 37,694,605   | 38,125,773   | 46,174,644   |
| Milwaukee        | 4,883,088    | 6,504,480    | 7,077,058    |
| Total lard, lbs. | 94,299,495   | 222,296,126  | 119,527,661  |

### CUT MEATS, LBS.

|                     | July 31, '22 | June 30, '22 | July 31, '21 |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Chicago             | 103,570,103  | 96,646,749   | 119,754,543  |
| Kansas City         | 49,861,000   | 51,383,200   | 56,609,800   |
| Omaha               | 37,694,605   | 38,125,773   | 46,174,644   |
| Milwaukee           | 16,087,000   | 16,341,000   | 16,678,613   |
| T'l cut meats, lbs. | 207,212,708  | 202,496,722  | 239,217,600  |

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending July 29, 1922:

### CATTLE.

|                       | Week ending July 29, 1922. | Week ending July 22, 1922. | Week ending July 21, 1921. |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Chicago               | 25,204                     | 32,168                     | 30,339                     |
| Kansas City           | 29,574                     | 28,954                     | 26,206                     |
| Omaha                 | 14,060                     | 23,385                     | 17,125                     |
| East St. Louis        | 10,266                     | 10,933                     | 12,204                     |
| St. Joseph            | 5,646                      | 6,090                      | 8,574                      |
| Sioux City            | 4,232                      | 5,454                      | 4,076                      |
| Cudahy                | 873                        | 940                        | 1,027                      |
| South St. Paul        | 1,928                      | 16,888                     | 8,792                      |
| Philadelphia          | 2,169                      | 2,330                      |                            |
| Indianapolis          | 1,334                      | 1,990                      | 1,471                      |
| Boston                | 1,478                      | 1,478                      |                            |
| N. Y. and Jersey City | 9,084                      | 11,826                     | 9,143                      |
| Oklahoma City         | 4,902                      | 5,640                      | 4,280                      |

### HOGS.

|                       | Week ending July 29, 1922. | Week ending July 22, 1922. | Week ending July 23, 1921. |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Chicago               | 120,307                    | 110,160                    | 113,324                    |
| Kansas City           | 27,387                     | 23,267                     | 24,573                     |
| Omaha                 | 54,144                     | 45,959                     | 41,620                     |
| East St. Louis        | 25,941                     | 30,279                     | 17,191                     |
| St. Joseph            | 30,648                     | 22,545                     | 30,200                     |
| Sioux City            | 27,478                     | 27,038                     | 25,686                     |
| Cudahy                | 13,146                     | 18,599                     | 10,316                     |
| Cedar Rapids          | 7,300                      | 8,600                      | 6,800                      |
| Ottumwa               | 9,037                      | 9,319                      | 12,805                     |
| South St. Paul        | 24,200                     | 35,272                     | 20,391                     |
| Fort Worth            | 4,300                      | 4,000                      | 5,800                      |
| Philadelphia          | 15,114                     | 12,240                     |                            |
| Indianapolis          | 27,211                     | 28,294                     | 19,691                     |
| Boston                | 21,432                     | 23,881                     |                            |
| N. Y. and Jersey City | 31,429                     | 31,209                     | 20,400                     |
| Oklahoma City         | 8,028                      | 5,212                      | 4,733                      |
| Milwaukee             | 13,000                     | 13,200                     | 7,500                      |
| Cincinnati            | 13,500                     | 10,500                     | 16,000                     |

### SHEEP.

|                       | Week ending July 29, 1922. | Week ending July 22, 1922. | Week ending July 23, 1921. |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Chicago               | 61,207                     | 61,207                     | 61,207                     |
| Kansas City           | 12,453                     | 18,586                     | 21,022                     |
| Omaha                 | 27,353                     | 42,464                     | 25,693                     |
| East St. Louis        | 13,814                     | 12,889                     | 11,762                     |
| St. Joseph            | 6,225                      | 13,199                     | 9,436                      |
| Sioux City            | 544                        | 518                        | 1,266                      |
| Cudahy                | 498                        | 349                        | 567                        |
| South St. Paul        | 4,815                      | 5,144                      |                            |
| Philadelphia          | 7,371                      | 6,997                      | 8,648                      |
| Indianapolis          | 1,119                      | 1,185                      | 563                        |
| Boston                | 7,152                      | 8,755                      |                            |
| N. Y. and Jersey City | 44,356                     | 48,796                     | 46,838                     |
| Oklahoma City         | 295                        | 207                        |                            |

## PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, July 29, 1922, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

### CHICAGO.

|                        | Cattle.  | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|------------------------|--|--------|--------|
| Armour & Co.           | 14,000   | 14,102 |        |
| Swift & Co.            | 5,675  | 11,800 | 18,251 |
| Morris & Co.           | 5,734  | 14,600 | 9,102  |
| Wilson & Co.           | 4,634  | 11,100 | 10,681 |
| Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.  | 195  | 6,300  |        |
| G. H. Hammond          | 2,614  | 7,200  |        |
| Libby, McNeill & Libby | 855  |        |        |
| Brennan Packing Co.    | 6,200 hogs; Miller & Hart, 4,200 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 7,100 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 5,300 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 11,900 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 5,500 hogs; others, 15,500 hogs. |        |        |

### KANSAS CITY.

|                 | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|-----------------|---------|---------|-------|--------|
| Armour & Co.    | 4,202   | 1,542   | 5,221 | 1,678  |
| Cudahy Pkg. Co. | 3,841   | 706     | 1,784 | 2,996  |
| Fowler Pkg. Co. | 636     | 68      |       |        |
| Morris & Co.    | 4,394   | 1,521   | 6,024 | 1,755  |
| Swift & Co.     | 4,942   | 1,858   | 7,191 | 3,508  |
| Wilson & Co.    | 4,166   | 818     | 5,821 | 2,391  |
| Local butchers  | 641     | 157     | 1,270 | 162    |

### OMAHA.

|                    | Cattle. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|--------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Morris & Co.       | 2,803   | 8,240  | 5,037  |
| Swift & Co.        | 3,207   | 10,441 | 10,463 |
| Cudahy Packing Co. | 4,026   | 13,245 | 7,852  |
| Armour & Co.       | 3,779   | 14,535 | 8,695  |
| Swartz & Co.       | 839     | 754    |        |
| J. W. Murphy       | 1,423   | 11,217 |        |
| Dold Packing Co.   | 1,408   | 5,546  |        |
| John Harvey        | 1,408   |        |        |
| Wilson Packing Co. | 1,408   |        |        |
| F. G. Kellogg      | 1,793   |        |        |
| Cudahy Brothers    | 1,961   | 3,001  |        |
| Others             |         |        | 30,392 |

### ST. LOUIS.

|                      | Cattle. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|----------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Armour & Co.         | 1,499   | 6,912  | 7,090  |
| Morris & Co.         | 1,504   |        | 1,001  |
| Swift & Co.          | 3,898   | 4,677  | 7,781  |
| St. Louis D. B. Co.  | 1,348   |        |        |
| Independent Pkg. Co. | 593     |        |        |
| East Side Pkg. Co.   | 182     | 1,350  |        |
| Heil Pkg. Co.        | 24      | 1,868  |        |
| Sarorius Pkg. Co.    | 11      | 583    |        |
| Selleff Pkg. Co.     | 107     | 476    | 59     |
| American Pkg. Co.    | 269     | 1,250  |        |
| Butchers             | 554     | 26,734 | 2,377  |

### SIoux CITY.

|                      | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|----------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Cudahy Pkg. Co.      | 1,764   | 54      | 14,704 | 203    |
| Armour & Co.         | 1,853   | 28      | 15,027 | 215    |
| Swift & Co.          | 912     | 16      | 516    |        |
| Sacks D. Beef        | 54      |         |        |        |
| Smith Bros. Pkg. Co. | 73      | 29      | 1      |        |
| Local butchers       | 79      | 1       | 769    |        |
| Eastern packers      |         |         | 11,903 |        |

### ST. JOSEPH.

|                  | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Swift & Co.      | 1,720   | 387     | 14,482 | 4,006  |
| Hammond Pkg. Co. | 1,176   | 239     | 8,975  | 290    |
| Morris & Co.     | 1,706   | 278     | 8,041  | 1,374  |
| Others           | 2,438   | 47      | 5,953  | 110    |

### INDIANAPOLIS.

|                        | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Kingan & Co.           | 1,289   | 393     | 18,079 | 1,175  |
| Moore & Co.            |         |         | 4,627  |        |
| Ind'l's Abat. Co.      | 1,154   | 50      | 1,913  |        |
| Armour & Co.           | 134     | 46      | 1,923  | 221    |
| Brown Bros.            | 113     | 30      |        |        |
| Hilgemier Bros.        | 4       |         | 697    |        |
| Riverview Pkg. Co.     | 8       |         | 240    |        |
| Worm & Co.             | 114     | 20      |        |        |
| Meier Pkg. Co.         |         |         | 207    |        |
| Indianapolis Prov. Co. |         |         | 220    |        |
| Eastern buyers         | 1,931   | 2,776   | 15,360 | 1,693  |
| Miscellaneous          | 675     | 186     | 646    | 896    |

### OKLAHOMA CITY.

|              | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|--------------|---------|---------|-------|--------|
| Morris & Co. | 1,953   | 526     | 3,974 | 253    |
| Wilson & Co. | 1,821   | 504     | 3,902 | 42     |
| Others       | 60      | 38      | 152   |        |

### DENVER.

|                       | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|-------|--------|
| Swift & Co.           | 582     |         | 2,438 | 944    |
| Col. Pkg. & Prov. Co. | 364     | 49      | 2,022 |        |
| Coffin P. & P. Co.    | 240     |         | 671   |        |
| Miscellaneous         | 524     | 158     | 754   | 754    |

### WICHITA.

|                 | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|-----------------|---------|---------|-------|--------|
| Cudahy Pkg. Co. | 1,024   | 675     | 3,761 | 341    |
| Dold Pkg. Co.   | 192     | 23      | 5,510 | 31     |
| Local butchers  | 94      | 6       |       | 1      |

## RECAPITULATION.

Recapitulation of packers' purchases by markets for the week ending July 29, 1922, with comparisons.

|                       | Cattle. | Week ending July 29, 1922. | Previous week. |
|-----------------------|---------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Chicago               | 120,307 | 110,160                    | 113,324        |
| Kansas City           | 27,387  | 23,267                     | 24,573         |
| Omaha                 | 54,144  | 45,959                     | 41,620         |
| East St. Louis        | 25,941  | 30,279                     | 17,191         |
| St. Joseph            | 30,648  | 22,545                     | 30,200         |
| Sioux City            | 27,478  | 27,038                     | 25,686         |
| Cudahy                | 13,146  | 18,599                     | 10,316         |
| Cedar Rapids          | 7,300   | 8,600                      | 6,800          |
| Ottumwa               | 9,037   | 9,319                      | 12,805         |
| South St. Paul        | 24,200  | 35,272                     | 20,391         |
| Fort Worth            | 4,300   | 4,000                      | 5,800          |
| Philadelphia          | 15,114  | 12,240                     |                |
| Indianapolis          | 27,211  | 28,294                     | 19,691         |
| Boston                | 21,432  | 23,881                     |                |
| N. Y. and Jersey City | 31,429  | 31,209                     | 20,400         |
| Oklahoma City         | 8,028   | 5,212                      | 4,733          |
| Milwaukee             | 13,000  | 13,200                     | 7,500          |
| Cincinnati            | 13,500  | 10,500                     | 16,000         |

### Hogs.

|                       | Week ending July 29, 1922. | Previous week. |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Chicago               | 120,307                    | 110,160        |
| Kansas City           | 27,387                     | 23,267         |
| Omaha                 | 54,144                     | 45,959         |
| East St. Louis        | 25,941                     | 30,279         |
| St. Joseph            | 30,648                     | 22,545         |
| Sioux City            | 27,478                     | 27,038         |
| Cudahy                | 13,146                     | 18,599         |
| Cedar Rapids          | 7,300                      | 8,600          |
| Ottumwa               | 9,037                      | 9,319          |
| South St. Paul        | 24,200                     | 35,272         |
| Fort Worth            | 4,300                      | 4,000          |
| Philadelphia          | 15,114                     | 12,240         |
| Indianapolis          | 27,211                     | 28,294         |
| Boston                | 21,432                     | 23,881         |
| N. Y. and Jersey City | 31,429                     | 31,209         |
| Oklahoma City         | 8,028                      | 5,212          |
| Milwaukee             | 13,000                     | 13,200         |
| Cincinnati            | 13,500                     | 10,500         |

### Sheep.

|                       | Week ending July 29, 1922. | Previous week. |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Chicago               | 61,207                     | 61,207         |
| Kansas City           | 12,453                     | 18,586         |
| Omaha                 | 27,353                     | 42,464         |
| East St. Louis        | 13,814                     | 12,889         |
| St. Joseph            | 6,225                      | 13,199         |
| Sioux City            | 544                        | 518            |
| Cudahy                | 498                        | 349            |
| South St. Paul        | 4,815                      | 5,144          |
| Philadelphia          | 7,371                      | 6,997          |
| Indianapolis          | 1,119                      | 1,185          |
| Boston                | 7,152                      | 8,755          |
| N. Y. and Jersey City | 44,356                     | 48,796         |
| Oklahoma City         | 295                        | 207            |
| St. Joseph            | 38,451                     | 30,268         |

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

Editor's Note.—This statement is prepared weekly by the Institute of American Meat Packers from information obtained from The Merchants Loan & Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois.

|  | Par value in U. S. money. | Value on Aug. 3 |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------|
|--|---------------------------|-----------------|



## Proper Buying of Livestock Is the First Source of Profit

Order Buyers  
of  
**Cattle Calves  
Hogs Lambs**  
**Henry Knight & Son**  
Bourbon Stock Yards  
Louisville, Ky.  
Reference: Dun and Bradstreet

**Hog Buyers  
Exclusively**  
**WALKER-WATKINS**  
National Stock Yards, Ill.

—References—  
National Stock Yards National Bank  
Drovers National Bank

**Coy & Delmore**  
National Stock Yards, Ill.  
Successors to Mannion & Coy  
**Live Stock  
Purchasing Agents**  
All kinds of Live Stock  
20 Years Experience in Order Trade  
REFERENCES:  
National Stock Yards Natl. Bank or any  
commission firm established at this point.

**Oldest Hog Buying Firm  
on Indianapolis Market**  
**C.F. Kramer Co.**  
Established 1890  
U. S. Yards, Indianapolis, Ind.  
**Buyers of Hogs  
on Commission**  
Reference: Live Stock Exchange Bank

## We Buy Hogs on Commission

for many of the best packers in the country STRICTLY AS AN ORDER FIRM.  
Since our establishment in 1900 we have rendered most efficient service in buying for our customers.

## Results Tell the Story

For reference: Any of our customers or Merchants National Bank, Indianapolis.

**McMURRAY & JOHNSTON**  
LIVESTOCK PURCHASING AGENTS  
U. S. YARDS INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA

**The National Provisioner**  
Keeps you posted on  
The Men and the Markets

Order Buyers  
of  
**Fat Cattle**  
Omaha Cattle Figure Best  
**Frank Anderson & Son**  
Buyers of Cattle Only  
Stock Yards Station OMAHA, NEB.  
Reference: Live Stock, National Bank

## Live Stock **KENNETT** Buyers Only

P. C. KENNETT & SON  
Bourbon Stock Yards, Louisville, Ky.  
P. C. KENNETT & SON  
Union Stock Yards, Nashville, Tenn.  
P. C. KENNETT & SON  
Union Stock Yards, Montgomery, Ala.  
KENNETT, COLINA & CO.  
Union Stock Yards, Cincinnati, Ohio

KENNETT, SPARKS & CO.  
National Stock Yards, E. St. Louis, Ill.  
KENNETT, MURRAY & DARNELL  
Union Stock Yards, Indianapolis, Ind.  
KENNETT, MURRAY & CO.  
Union Stock Yards, Lafayette, Ind.  
KENNETT, MURRAY & COLINA  
M. C. Stock Yards, Detroit, Mich.

**J. W. MURPHY**  
OMAHA  
**Buyer of Hogs  
on Order**

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN  
YOU WILL BE PLEASED

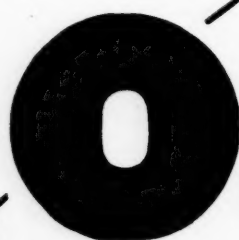
6 COMPETENT BUYERS  
7 ASSISTANTS

**We Handle Hogs Only**

Utility and Cross Cypher

Commission for Buying:  
\$5.00 per D. D. \$4.00 per S. D.

Reference: —Any Meat Packer



## MAHA THE CORN BELT MARKET

Eastern butchers are unanimous in declaring that the best cattle in the country are now coming from the Omaha market. Why not get **yours** here?

## Omaha Live Stock Exchange

A. F. Stryker, Secretary-Traffic Manager  
South Omaha, Neb.



# LIVE STOCK MARKETS

## CHICAGO

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, August 3.

Indications of health were evident in the live stock market during the past week and prices showed improvement on practically all classes of cattle, calves, sheep, lambs, and desirable light and handy butcher hogs. Light to moderate receipts were the principal enlivening factor in the market, while urgent eastern demand for finished beef steers and scarcity of light hogs aided in elevating the price list as compared with a week previous. Beef steers advanced generally 25 to 50c, in-between grades reflecting most gain, and fat cow stuff gained 15 to 25c. Bulls were slow all week and closed 25c lower, while veal calves enjoyed active outside demand and advanced 50 to 75c during the period. With the exception of a healthier feeling in the stocker and feeder trade, the market remained practically the same as a week ago. Light butcher hogs recovered from last week's decline, and top hogs Thursday were 35c higher than a week ago, the bulk of butcher hogs being strong to 25c above that time. A downward trend prevailed daily in heavy mixed packing grades and extremely heavy butchers, and the market closed weak to 25c lower, best smooth handyweight sows showing the least decline. The fact that lard stocks are accumulating has been a bearish factor.

A revival of demand for yearling cattle of choice grade was evident during the week, and closing values were on a parity with matured steers of similar grade. Top for the week was \$10.75, secured by yearling steers and heifers averaging 997 lbs., and for long yearling steers averaging 1,088 lbs. Beef steers of quality to sell at a range of \$10.50 to \$10.70 were fairly numerous on late sessions, shippers taking practically all offerings selling at \$10.60 and better. Among native beef steers only common grassy kinds found killer outlet below \$8.00, and load lots of these were scarce. Western steers, including Canadian grassers, were scarce, the few loads available going at \$4.50 to \$8.00, the latter price buying a decent killing grade of Dakota steers and the former price taking some ill bred, thin Canadians of cheap cutter grade.

Beef cows and heifers at \$5.35 to \$7.35, bologna bulls at \$4.15 to \$4.40 and veal calves at \$10.50 were most numerous on late markets. Country demand absorbed most stocker and feeder steers at \$5.50 to \$6.50, several loads of desirable stock steers reaching the latter price and feeders going upward to \$7.00 and \$7.40, the latter price buying a load of choice feeders.

Shipping demand and light receipts were instrumental in reviving values on light weight hogs. Choice 160 to 200-lb. averages advanced to \$10.70 to \$10.85 at the close as contrasted with \$10.40 to \$10.50 a week earlier. Weight continued to be a handicap and heavy packing and strong weight mixed grades, which predominated in the run, sold off, closing the period weak to 25c lower. Buyers took these heavy lard yielding descriptions on slow, uneven markets. Heavy, rough packing sows sold downward to \$7.25, a few handy butchery sows bringing more than \$8.40 today. The attitude of shippers in turning to the latter kinds on account of their favorable price differential as compared with heavy butchers lent them support and weakened the price position of 250 to 300 lb. and heavier butcher hogs.

Western offerings from Idaho, Washington, and Oregon comprised the bulk of the fat lamb supply, these arrivals carrying long feeder ends. Thursday's trade was at the week's high time and mostly steady

to 25c up, earlier declines having been erased. Idahos topped at \$12.90 Thursday, with the bulk of rangers during the week at \$12.35 to \$12.85 and bulk of natives at \$12.25 to \$12.60. Feeding lambs advanced, 60 to 65-lb. kinds scoring \$12.60 late on country account, bulk going at \$12.15 to \$12.50.

Fat sheep continued scarce and shared the fat lamb upturn. Choice light ewes reached \$7.50 with handy natives at \$7.00 to \$7.25. Heavy ewes turned mostly at \$3.50 to \$4.00 for slaughter. Demand for breeding ewes exceeded supply and 104-lb. western yearling breeders upward to \$11.00 with light but not choice native yearling ewes on country account at \$9.50. Solid mouthed western ewes scored \$8.50, that price being paid by producers for handy-weight natives ranging in age from yearlings to four-year-olds. Full mouthed natives sold at \$7.00 downward according to weight and quality.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Aug. 2, 1922.

Last week's sharp decline in prices, together with the belief that the railroad strike would be settled or that railroads would be able at least to keep traffic open, caused decreased receipts this week. Cattle advanced rather sharply, hogs made a moderate gain, and lambs were unable to maintain any net advance over last week.

Today prime 1,300 pound steers sold up to \$10.60, the highest price paid this year, and other choice steers brought \$9.75 to \$10.25. Compared with last week's low point fat cattle are 50 cents higher and grass fat grades 50 to 75 cents higher. Choice heavily wintered grass fat steers are selling at \$7.75 to \$8.50. Fair to good kinds, \$6.25 to \$7.50 and common grass fat steers \$4.75 to \$5.75. Cows are 25 to 40 cents higher and heifers up 40 to 60 cents. Veal calves are 50 cents higher with most of the choice light weight veals bringing \$8.50 to \$9.50. Indications are that next week's receipts will be larger than this week and after the middle of August there will be a heavy run of grass fat cattle.

The top price for hogs today was \$10.20 and the bulk of the medium and light weight hogs brought \$9.75 to \$10.15. Compared with a week ago prices are 15 to 20 cents higher. Receipts have been moderate due to the fact that the farmers have been too busy to ship. A good many hogs are selling at \$8 to \$8.50 and packing sows \$7.50 to \$7.75.

In the first two days this week sheep and lambs advanced 25 cents, but today the gain was wiped out, making the market steady with a week ago. Choice fat lambs are selling at \$12 to \$12.75. Fair to good kinds, \$10.00 to \$11.75. Choice light weight ewes are bringing \$6 to \$6.75 and wethers \$6.50 to \$7.50. A few range lambs were offered and increased loadings are reported for next week.

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Omaha, Nebr., August 2, 1922.

Lighter receipts of cattle during the first half of the week were responsible for the recovery of practically all of last week's decline. It was really remarkable how quickly the demand revived when supplies fell off, and there is every evidence of a broad demand on all classes of beef cattle at this time. Best of the corn fed steers, both heavy and light, are quoted at \$9.75 to \$10.50, or practically as high as they have been any time this season. Fair to good corn fed steers are selling largely around \$9.00 to \$9.75 and common to fair warmed

up lots in competition with western rangers at \$7.50 to \$9.00, and on down. Not a great many western grass bees have shown up yet and while some of the hay fed and pulp fed cattle are going at \$7.50 to \$9.00, it takes good straight grassers to bring \$6.50 to \$7.50. The market for butcher stock and canners has shown fully as much improvement this week as the market for beef steers. Range of prices is very wide, from \$2.75 to \$3.25 for canners up to \$8.75 to \$9.25 for prime corn fed heifers. Veal calves continue about steady at \$5.90 to \$9.50, but there has been a stronger market for bulls, stags, etc., at \$3.75 to \$7.00.

The feature of the hog market this week has been the spread in prices. Strictly good to choice light and butcher hogs are 25 to 30c higher than a week ago, while rough heavy and mixed packing loads are 25 to 50c lower than a week ago. Hogs suitable for the fresh meat and bacon trade are in keen demand, while rough packing hogs are hard to move, even at the lower levels. There are about 10,000 hogs here today. Light hogs ruled firm and heavy hogs were 25 to 50c lower. Light weights sold at \$9.50 to \$10.30, while heavy hogs went largely around \$7.50 to \$8.50.

Sheep and lambs are coming to market quite freely, but there is a good demand from both packers and shippers, and with vigorous competition from feeder buyers, the market has developed considerable strength and prices are 25 to 50c higher than at the low time last week. Fat lambs are selling at \$10.50 to \$12.50 and very little aged stock is showing up in the receipts. Desirable ewes find a ready sale at \$6.00 to \$7.00.

## ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Aug. 2.

A light run of cattle and calves here during the three-day period this week, approximately 15,000 head, served as a much-needed tonic to the trade and substantial advances were shown in practically all departments. Hogs also ruled higher for the period, although fat lambs were lower and sheep about steady.

The average price gain in cattle was 25 to 50c. Quality of the offering was about an average. The top for full load offerings was \$10.25 per cwt., paid for two consignments of steers averaging 1,403 and 1,226 lbs. Another weighty load registered \$10.15. The bulk of all native killing steers sold from \$7.75 to \$9.25. Texas and Oklahoma steers, of which there were about 60 cars here, ranged from \$4.25 to \$7.15.

Butcher yearlings were scarce and the market active. Odd head sold up to \$10.35, and numerous other good lots in the \$9 column. Prime yearlings, as well as matured steers were quotable up to \$10.75. Many of the plain grass yearlings registered from \$5.50 to \$7.50. Butcher cows sold largely from \$4.25 to \$6; canner and cutter cows, \$2.60 to \$3.50; heavy beef bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.25, and bolognas, \$4.25 to \$5. From a top of \$9.75 Monday, choice calves advanced to a high mark of \$10.50 Wednesday.

While advances have been only moderate, the hog market is on a much more satisfactory basis at this time, than it was at the close of the preceding week, chiefly in that much of the unevenness that characterized trading last week has disappeared and the spread has narrowed down to a significant extent. General market at this time is 10 to 15c higher on light shipping grades and 25 to 50c higher on butcher and heavy hogs, than the close last week. Pigs have not shared in the active demand, that was characteristic of other classes and are little changed. Receipts have been light and general quality good.

Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$10.60 to \$10.75; medium and heavy, \$9.75 to \$10.50; roughs, \$7.75 to \$8;

lights, \$10.60@10.75; pigs, \$10@10.50; bulk, \$10.60@10.75.

Lighter receipts of lambs found a generally active demand, but prices have weakened 25 cents, as compared to the close of the preceding week and the top which was quoted at \$12.25 has dropped to \$12. Quality of the run has been decidedly off and few of the arrivals actually tested the strength of the market, the top on several days not going over \$11.75, when anything strictly desirable would have brought \$12 or better. Light sorting featured the trade, buyers being satisfied to go over the lambs lightly and in this respect the loss to the shipper was not as great as actual sales indicated. Bulk of the lambs for the period sold in a narrow spread of \$11.50@11.75, with \$12 the top for the week. Culls sold unchanged at \$5.50@6. Fat sheep are fully steady, at \$6 for lights and \$3@3.50 for heavies, with breeding ewes \$7@8.

### ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 1, 1922.

Cattle receipts for two days totaled around 6,500, which was about 2,500 more than the same period last week. About half of the supply came from the range country and included a wide range of quality. Despite heavier supplies, there was a fairly active tone to the trade for beef steers, with values quoted strong to 25c higher for the two days. Monday's run included no good fed steers, but Tuesday brought out a good assortment of both natives and Westerns. Three loads of Missouri-fed Herefords, averaging 1,209 pounds, sold at \$10.10, and other good steers sold \$9.50@9.85, the latter figure being paid for a drove of 801-lb. yearlings. Kansas grass steers ranged \$6.25@7.90 and Oklahoma \$6.90@7.75.

Receipts of butcher stock were fairly liberal and the market ruled somewhat uneven. Cows were slow sale at all times and show no improvement, while fed yearlings are fully 25c higher. A few choice cows sold up to \$6.75, but \$4.50@5.25 took bulk of fair to good kinds. Canners and cutters sold largely \$2.50@3.75, with medium grades \$4@4.50. Choice mixed yearlings sold \$9.75@9.85, with most sales ranging \$8.50@9. Grass heifers sold \$5@7.50, and odd head of corn-feds sold up to \$9.50. Bulls held generally steady with few sales over \$5. Calves show no range, tops selling at \$9.

Receipts of stockers and feeders were fairly liberal, the greater part coming from Oklahoma and Kansas pastures. Under a good demand prices show no change. Sales of thin stockers ranged mostly \$5.50@

6.50, and no feeders of mention were included. Stock cows and heifers show no change for the period. Heifers sold \$4@5, and cows \$3@4.

The supply of hogs Tuesday was light, being estimated at 4,000 head, against 9,341 a week ago. With light receipts at all points the market had a firm tone, with values quoted strong to 10c higher, heavy weight butchers showing the most advance. The top was \$10.10 paid by both packers and shippers, and bulk of sales ranged \$9.60@10.10. Shippers took around 2,000 hogs.

Offerings in the sheep division continue very light, numbering around 1,500 Tuesday. The market for lambs held steady with tops selling at \$12.75. Aged stock sold strong to 25c higher, ewes selling mostly \$5.75@6.25. A few ewes sold for breeders up to \$7.

### ST. PAUL

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Minn. Dept. of Agriculture.)

South St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 2, 1922.

Cattle receipts are running somewhat lighter this week than last, the total here for the week to date is around 17,700, and shows a loss of about 3,000, compared with the same period of last week. Some difficulty experienced by shippers in obtaining cars due to the railroad strike and harvesting activities in territory tributary to this market are assigned as the chief reasons for the falling off in shipments.

Current marketings are practically all grass cattle. Strictly good and choice dryfeds are quotable from \$8.50@10, a few sales in small lots and load lots having been made at these prices in this week's trade or nominally steady with last week. Bulk of beef steers are of the grass-fat variety of common grade, best of which, mostly Dakotas, are selling at \$7.25@7.75, with the bulk at \$6@7, a few of the plainest kinds suitable for a common grade of beef at \$5.50@5.75.

Best grade fat heifers of the lighter weights are selling in limited numbers from \$6@7, a like kind of cows \$5.25@6, with bulk of the stock \$3.75@5.25. Canners and cutters have sold largely at \$2.50@3.50, a few of the better cutters \$3.75. Prices of bologna bulls are around 25c lower than a week ago, this class selling at present from \$3.25@4, bulk \$3.50@3.75.

Receipts of veal calves are diminishing and prices are largely 50c higher than last week, best lights selling today at \$8.25@9.25, bulk at \$8.75, seconds or culls mostly \$5@5.50. Weiner calves sold from \$3@4.

Hog receipts have been on the decrease during the past three weeks, but are still running above those of a year ago. This

week's supply totals 19,300 to date, against 21,100 same period a week ago. The hog market today was practically steady with a week ago. A few light sorts cashed up to \$10.50, with bulk of the 180 to around 240-pound hogs of good and choice finish from \$10@10.25. A few loads of strictly choice 250 to 270-pound butchers brought \$10, with heavier butchers quotable from about \$8.25@9.50. Bulk of the packing sows cashed from \$8 down to \$7.25, a few rough or excessively heavy sows at \$7. The average cost of packers' and shippers' hogs here during July was \$8.80, average weight 273 pounds, compared with \$9.79 and 263 respectively in June.

Sheep and lambs sold today generally 25 to 50c higher than a week ago. Bulk of the better grades of lambs cashed at \$12, seconds \$6.50@7. Light and medium-weight fat ewes sold from \$6.50@6.75, a few \$7, and heavies largely \$3.50. Yearling ewes sold mostly from \$8@8.50, yearling wethers \$9@10.50.

### CANADIAN CATTLE MARKETS.

Sales of cattle and calves at chief Canadian centers with top prices for selects, compared to the same time a week ago and a year ago are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending July 27, 1922:

|                         | Sales—                        |   |                               | Top price good steers<br>(1,000-1,200 lbs.) |   |                               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|
|                         | Week ending<br>Jul. 27, 1921. | Same week<br>ending week,<br>Jul. 20, 1921. | Week ending<br>Jul. 27, 1922. | Week ending<br>Jul. 27, 1921.               | Same week<br>ending week,<br>Jul. 20, 1921. | Week ending<br>Jul. 27, 1922. |
| Toronto (U. S. Y.)      | 5,607                         | 6,508                                       | 6,213                         | \$8.15                                      | \$7.85                                      | \$8.50                        |
| Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.) | 291                           | 630   | 681                           | 7.50  | 8.00  | 7.75                          |
| Montreal (E. End)       | 191                           | 775   | 832                           | 7.50  | 8.00  | 7.75                          |
| Winnipeg                | 8,921                         | 2,023                                       | 5,905                         | 6.25  | 6.50  | 6.75                          |
| Calgary                 | 1,447                         | 543   | 1,018                         | 5.25  | 5.50  | 5.50                          |
| Edmonton                | 1,982                         | 303   | 726                           | 5.00  | 5.50  | 6.50                          |
| Prince Albert           | 47                            | 49  | 49                            | 4.50  | ....  | 4.00                          |
| Moose Jaw               | ...                           | ...   | ...                           | ...   | ...   | ...                           |

|                         | Sales—                        |   |                               | Top price good calves         |   |                               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
|                         | Week ending<br>Jul. 27, 1921. | Same week<br>ending week,<br>Jul. 20, 1921. | Week ending<br>Jul. 27, 1922. | Week ending<br>Jul. 27, 1921. | Same week<br>ending week,<br>Jul. 20, 1921. | Week ending<br>Jul. 27, 1922. |
| Toronto (U. S. Y.)      | 1,749                         | 1,817                                       | 1,857                         | \$10.50                       | \$10.50                                     | \$10.00                       |
| Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.) | 617                           | 1,166                                       | 860                           | 7.50                          | 7.50  | 7.50                          |
| Montreal (E. End)       | 554                           | 881   | 927                           | 7.50                          | 7.50  | 7.50                          |
| Winnipeg                | 786                           | 335   | 747                           | 7.00                          | 9.00  | 7.50                          |
| Calgary                 | 286                           | 136   | 162                           | 5.25                          | 6.00  | 5.60                          |
| Edmonton                | 233                           | 94  | 131                           | 4.50                          | 7.00  | 5.00                          |
| Prince Albert           | 3                             | ...   | 14                            | ....                          | ....  | ....                          |
| Moose Jaw               | ...                           | ...   | ...                           | ....                          | ....  | ....                          |

### CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Sales of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending July 27, 1922, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture with top prices for selects, as compared to a week and a year ago:

|                         | Sales—                        |   |                               | Top price selects—            |   |                               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
|                         | Week ending<br>Jul. 27, 1921. | Same week<br>ending week,<br>Jul. 20, 1921. | Week ending<br>Jul. 27, 1922. | Week ending<br>Jul. 27, 1921. | Same week<br>ending week,<br>Jul. 20, 1921. | Week ending<br>Jul. 27, 1922. |
| Toronto (U. S. Y.)      | 4,128                         | 4,939                                       | 4,474                         | \$14.65                       | \$13.25                                     | \$15.00                       |
| Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.) | 1,564                         | 2,079                                       | 2,137                         | 14.75                         | 14.50                                       | 15.75                         |
| Montreal (E. End)       | 1,373                         | 1,353                                       | 1,276                         | 14.75                         | 14.50                                       | 15.75                         |
| Winnipeg                | 3,043                         | 1,975                                       | 3,149                         | 12.65                         | 14.25                                       | 13.50                         |
| Calgary                 | 1,054                         | 1,131                                       | 1,109                         | 12.10                         | 14.25                                       | 12.60                         |
| Edmonton                | 406                           | 401   | 782                           | 12.00                         | 13.50                                       | 12.50                         |
| Prince Albert           | 106                           | ...   | 428                           | 12.25                         | ....  | 13.25                         |
| Moose Jaw               | ...                           | ...   | ...                           | ....                          | ....  | ....                          |

### CANADIAN MUTTON MARKETS.

Sales of sheep and lambs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending July 27, 1922, with top prices for good lambs, compared to a week ago and a year ago, are reported by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture as follows:

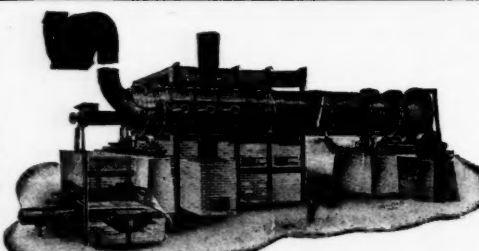
|                         | Sales—                        |   |                               | Top price good lambs          |   |                               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
|                         | Week ending<br>Jul. 27, 1921. | Same week<br>ending week,<br>Jul. 20, 1921. | Week ending<br>Jul. 27, 1922. | Week ending<br>Jul. 27, 1921. | Same week<br>ending week,<br>Jul. 20, 1921. | Week ending<br>Jul. 27, 1922. |
| Toronto (U. S. Y.)      | 4,902                         | 6,252                                       | 4,382                         | \$13.00                       | \$12.00                                     | \$12.50                       |
| Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.) | 2,543                         | 3,947                                       | 1,879                         | 11.00                         | 9.50  | 12.00                         |
| Montreal (E. End)       | 2,430                         | 2,119                                       | 1,712                         | 11.00                         | 9.50  | 12.00                         |
| Winnipeg                | 1,358                         | 1,276                                       | 1,034                         | 12.50                         | 13.00                                       | 12.50                         |
| Calgary                 | 421                           | ...   | 370                           | 10.00                         | ....  | 9.25                          |
| Edmonton                | 103                           | 258   | 268                           | 8.00                          | 10.00                                       | 9.00                          |
| Prince Albert           | 10                            | ...   | 31                            | 7.50                          | ....  | 7.50                          |
| Moose Jaw               | ...                           | ...   | ...                           | ....                          | ....  | ....                          |

## EMIL KOHN, Inc.

Office and Warehouse:  
337 to 347 East 44th Street  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Ship us a small Consignment and see  
how much better you can do. Results  
Talk! Information gladly furnished.

# Calfskins



### Buckeye Dryers

are successfully drying Packing House products containing up to 90 per cent moisture.

Built to stand up for years under most severe usage.

Steel Tires, Rollers and Driving Gears, Shells of Heavy Steel Plate.

Morris & Co. operate 5 of these Dryers.

Material in stock for all sizes.

Why not install Buckeye Dryers, increase your yield and cut your fuel cost.

**THE BUCKEYE DRYER COMPANY**  
Columbus, Ohio



# HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES** moderately active. One packer sold 1,400 more July extreme light natives at 18½¢. About 1,000 July heavy and light natives brought 20¢. Another packer sold 2,500 natives, April 17c, Mays 18c and June 19c. About 5,000 July branded cows realized 16c. No other business reported though other deals are said to be in prospect. Tanners are resisting the upward tendency to values strenuously, yet appear willing to pay old figures and accept forward goods. Quotations will be found on back of the third sheet.

**COUNTRY HIDES** slow. The situation in country hides has presented an aspect of dwindling demand for the past several days and this sentiment seems to be crystallizing into an insistent demand from buyers for a cessation in the upward trend to values. Country hides are in very small available supply, recent business tending to clear the market of goods held for speculation. Western tanners are resisting the payment of even steady rates very strenuously. Eastern buyers do not appear as pessimistic regarding the situation but at the same time are curtailing their purchasing to a limited extent. It is the general opinion that the steady basis of values will be continued rather than that recessions be noted. Dealers intimate they could duplicate last price of 16c on choice lines of light hides, but that the calls for the over 45-lb. hides were only on a basis of lower values. It is said to be possible to get bids of 13½¢ for current quality buffs while practically all lots are held for 14c basis. The over 60-lbs. hides continue dull and featureless. The situation in the originating sections is relatively strong in tone with 14c delivered basis, the nominal market for further business. Heavy steers are quoted at 14@15c; heavy cows and buffs quoted at 13½@14c for business, with some choice lots held a trifle higher. Extremes are in demand at 15½¢ and generally held for 16c; Ohios and similar recently moved at 16½¢, but demand at that level has been supplied; branded country hides lately sold at 11c flat for good western descriptions; country packer branded hides quoted at 13@16c for lots; bulls are quoted 10c lately paid and up to 11c now demanded. Country packer bulls quoted at 12@14c and glue hides at 7@7½¢.

**NORTHWESTERN HIDES**—Twin Cities markets are relatively quiet due to meager receipts and slowing up in the call. Heavy hides are generally priced out at 14c and light stock at 16c; bulls quoted 10@10½¢; kipskins, 14@16½¢; calfskins at 17@20c; sales of fresh mixed city and countries at 18½¢; horse at \$3.75@4.50 for business.

**CALF SKINS**—Some demand has sprung up for packer kipskins and sellers quoted 21@22c as their asking levels. Buyers' views were not expressed, but sellers indicated the demand was somewhat urgent. Outside skins were quoted at 17@19c and countries about 14@17c; calfskins were featureless. Local collectors are anxious to move skins from their moderately ample supplies and to this end are willing to consider bids. It is said best varieties can be bought at 22c and others at under that level. First salted outside skins quoted at 20@21c nominal; resalted lots recently sold at 18@18½¢. A moderate call is noted for these resalted skins by western tanners who are seeking cheapness rather than quality in raw stock in order to show a profit of operations. Country skins are available as low as 16c for mediocre goods; deacons, \$1.00@1.25.

**DRY HIDES**—A car of Montana dry hides is reported moved at 18c f.o.b. Bids of 20c were also noted for nearby lots. Market well sold up.

**HORSE HIDES** quiet. Renderer hides quoted \$4.75@5.00; mixed cities and coun-

tries \$4.50@4.75 paid and countries \$3.75@4.25 for lots.

**SHEEP PELTS**—Packer lambs last ranged at \$1.27½@1.45. Shearlings sold at 95c for car of heavy weight skins for pulling. Coatstock shearlings last sold at 82½@85c; dry pelts sold at 26c in the northwest. Pickles, \$4.75 doz.; goats, 60c@1.10.

**HOGSKINS**, country run, 20@35c; rejects half; strips, 5@6c asked.

## New York.

**PACKER HIDES**—A car of July all weight city slaughter cows sold at 17c and another seller moved a portion of a car of April, May, June stock at the same figure. Apart from this business nothing transpired in the market for city packer hides. Spreads are talked at 26c and regular natives at 20½¢, with recent bids at 20c refused by one seller. Butts quoted at 17½@18c and Colorados at 16½@17c. Bulls are quoted 14@14½¢.

**SMALL PACKER HIDES**—It is reported a couple of cars of midwest small packer July native steers moved at 19c. No other movement reported. It is too early in the month for August business it is said and most earlier hides have been absorbed. All weight cows are quoted at 17@17½¢ and steers at 18@18½¢. Bulls quoted 13@14c and brands at 14@16c.

**COUNTRY HIDES**—The eastern country hide situation is relatively firm. Offerings are relatively small and firmly held. Several cars of midwest extremes sold at 16c with an occasional sale at 16½¢ reported on exceptionally choice stock. Southern extremes are talked quite strong with sellers talking 16c for the northerly lots of countries. Couple cars of good sectioned southern extremes sold at 15½¢ flat. Mixed abattoir extremes and kips sold at 15½¢ flat. New England Extremes in weights 25/50 lbs. offered at 15c flat with intimation given that 14c might purchase. Buffs are generally quoted about a two cent discount though it is said to be difficult to get buyers to operate.

**IMPORTED WET SALTED HIDES**—Nothing new in the way of additional business is reported in the market for frigorifico steers, which last ranged at \$44.50@45.75 for sections and varieties. These prices figured about 17½@18½¢ landed New York basis. Unsold holdings are relatively small, approximating only 30,000 amongst all sellers. Late business involved moderately ample volume and leaves killers with virtually nothing but running packs. Frigorifico cows recently moved on a basis of 15½¢. Frigorifico extremes have been moderately active of late at 16½@17c; frigorifico kips 14@15 kilos average held at 18½¢ now. Frigorifico type hides have been rather active of late in a range of 9½@16½¢ and further offerings are noted. Spot hides continue strong in tone.

**CALFSKINS**—Business is in prospect in medium and heavy weight New York trimmed city calfskins. Bids of \$2.20@3.25 are noted and asking prices of \$2.30@3.30 names. Last sales on lights were at \$1.50 which is considered the nominal market. Goods generally held at \$1.50@2.30@3.30 for three weights. Outside skins sold \$1.30@1.90@2.65. Untrimmed quoted 19@21c for business. About 5,000 New England trimmed skins sold at \$1.35@2.10@3.10. Kipskins are quoted nominally at \$3.75@4.35.

**HORSE HIDES**—B. A. dry horse 8@8½ kilos average held \$2.60. G. S. B. A. horse 23 kilos average held at \$4.75; 18 kilos campos horse \$3.50 asked. Renderer fronts held east at \$4.00 and wide butts lately sold at \$1.30.

## TO PREVENT HIDE GRUBS.

Tobacco powder, mixed with lime, is suggested as a good remedy for destroying warble maggots in hides by the Warble Fly Committee of the British Ministry of Agriculture, which has issued a leaflet of important information on the grub evil.

For the destruction of warble maggots the committee have found one particular dressing applied to the backs of cattle most effective, and desire strongly to recommend its extensive use. The dressing consists of a wash prepared from a tobacco powder mixed with lime. The directions for use and details of composition are as follows:

In a gallon of water is dissolved one pound of fresh lime. To this four pounds of tobacco powder are added, and the mixture is then left standing for 24 hours. The liquid is then strained through coarse muslin or sacking, and applied to the backs of infected cattle with a cloth or brush. To obtain the maximum amount of liquid the cloth should be wrung out, and, if necessary, additional water may be introduced for a second wringing out without weakening the resulting wash. The quantity mentioned is enough for the dressing of a dozen animals, and it is important that the application be carried out so that the liquid penetrates through the breathing hole into the cavity of the warble and comes into contact with the maggot.

This dressing should be used at intervals of two or three weeks from the beginning of February until the end of June. It is only by persevering and general effort that the numbers of the insects can be reduced, and several years' work will be needed to approach extermination of the fly.

## CHICAGO HIDE QUOTATIONS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from J. F. Nicolas.)

Chicago, August 5, 1922.—Quotations on hides at Chicago for the week ending August 5, 1922, with comparisons, are as follows:

| PACKER HIDES.                                  |       | Week ending Aug. 5, '22.   | Week ending July 29, '22. | Cor. week, 1921. |
|--|-------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| Spready native steers                          | ..... | @25½¢                      | @25½¢                     | @15c             |
| Heavy native steers                            | ..... | @20c                       | @20c                      | @14c             |
| Heavy Texas steers                             | ..... | @18½¢                      | @18c                      | @14c             |
| Heavy butt branded steers                      | ..... | @18½¢                      | @18c                      | @13½¢            |
| Heavy Colorado steers                          | ..... | @17½¢                      | @17c                      | @12½¢            |
| Ex-light Texas steers                          | ..... | @16c                       | @16c                      | @12c             |
| Branded cows                                   | ..... | @16c                       | @16c                      | @11c             |
| Heavy native cows                              | ..... | @18½¢                      | @18½¢                     | @13c             |
| Light native cows                              | ..... | @18½¢                      | @18½¢                     | @12c             |
| Native bulls                                   | ..... | @15c                       | @15c                      | @7½¢             |
| Branded bulls                                  | ..... | @12c                       | @12c                      | @6½¢             |
| Calfskins                                      | ..... | @23c                       | @23c                      | @16c             |
| Kip  | ..... | @22c                       | @22c                      | @16c             |
| Slunks, regular                                | ..... | \$1.10@1.15                | @1.10                     | \$1.10@1.15      |
| Slunks, hairless                               | ..... | @90c                       | @90c                      | @70c             |
| Light native, butts, Colorado and Texas steers | ..... | per lb. less than heavies. |                           |                  |

| CITY AND SMALL PACKER HIDES. |       | Week ending Aug. 5, '22. | Week ending July 29, '22. | Cor. week, 1921. |
|------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| Natives, all weights         | ..... | @17c                     | @18c                      | 11½@12c          |
| Bulls, natives               | ..... | @14c                     | @14c                      | @7c              |
| Branded hides                | ..... | @16c                     | @16c                      | @7c              |
| Calfskins                    | ..... | @21c                     | @22c                      | @18c             |
| Kip                          | ..... | @21c                     | @21c                      | @18c             |
| Light calf                   | ..... | \$1.25@1.35              | \$1.25@1.35               | \$1.15@1.30      |
| Slunks, reg.                 | ..... | \$0.90@1.00              | \$0.90@1.00               | \$0.90@1.00      |
| Slunks, hairless             | ..... | @80c                     | @80c                      | @60c             |

| COUNTRY HIDES.   |       | Week ending Aug. 5, '22. | Week ending July 29, '22. | Cor. week, 1921. |
|------------------|-------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| Heavy steers     | ..... | @15c                     | @15c                      | 7½@8c            |
| Heavy cows       | ..... | @13½¢                    | @13½¢                     | @7½¢             |
| Buff             | ..... | @13½¢                    | @13½¢                     | @6½¢             |
| Extremes         | ..... | @15½¢                    | @15½¢                     | @10½¢            |
| Bulls            | ..... | @10c                     | @10c                      | @5c              |
| Branded          | ..... | @11c                     | @11½¢                     | @5c              |
| Calfskins        | ..... | @18c                     | @18c                      | @14c             |
| Kip              | ..... | @16c                     | @17c                      | @12c             |
| Light calf       | ..... | \$1.15@1.25              | \$1.15@1.25               | \$1.15@1.25      |
| Deacons          | ..... | \$0.95@1.05              | \$0.95@1.05               | \$0.95@1.05      |
| Slunks, regular  | ..... | @60c                     | @60c                      | @60c             |
| Slunks, hairless | ..... | @30c                     | @30c                      | @30c             |
| Horsehides       | ..... | \$4.50@5.00              | \$4.50@5.00               | \$2.50@3.00      |
| Hogskins         | ..... | @20c                     | @30c                      | @25c             |



# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## ICE NOTES.

Geo. Montgomery, Delhi, and others, are organizing an ice company at Rayville, La.

The Mayhew Produce Co., Brady, Tex., will establish a new cold storage plant in the near future.

The Flat Top Ice & Cold Storage Co., Northfork, W. Va., has increased its capital to \$100,000.

The California Ice Manufacturing Co., Oakland, Cal., has been incorporated with a capital of \$75,000.

The Consumers Ice Co., Tampa, Fla., will shortly erect a new plant with equipment. Clyde Berry is manager.

The Boren Stewart Grocery Co., Dallas, Tex., will establish an ice and cold storage plant to cost about \$125,000.

The Union Ice Co., Santa Cruz, Cal., has bought a site with the plan of erecting a new ice plant to cost about \$40,000.

The Consumers Ice & Cold Storage Co., Tucson, Ariz., has taken over the plant of the Tucson Ice & Cold Storage Co.

The Sani-Kold Co., Oakland, Cal., has been formed and will take over the Torrey Refrigeration Co. and Oregon corporation.

The American Ice & Storage Co., Houston, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital of \$400,000 by H. Prince, J. H. Lillenthal and R. A. Huber.

George W. Koener, Petersburg, Va., is interested in the erection of a storage plant to cost about \$1,000,000 on Bollingbrook street, Petersburg.

The Suffolk Coal & Ice Co., Suffolk, Va., has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. The officers are: A. E. Harvell, president; R. B. Hill, secretary-treasurer.

The Sodus Cold Storage Corporation, Sodus, N. Y., has elected H. H. Williams president. The officers are: B. J. Case, vice-president; James G. Case, secretary; and Philip Sucher, treasurer and manager. The directors are: W. T. Gaylord, Charles F. Burns, Dr. J. F. Myers, B. J. Case, J. G. Case, Thomas Wrates and H. H. Williams.

## IRISH MARKET PIGS YOUNG.

When a pig in northern Ireland reaches a weight of from 170 to 195 pounds he had better be marketed, according to a report from Vice-Consul Barringer, Belfast, Ireland, because to fatten him up any more would require more feed than the extra pork is worth. The smaller the pig the greater the gain in live weight from the consumption of a given quantity of food. Farmers are being urged, therefore, to market their pigs when they weigh from 170 to 195 pounds and not to continue feeding them until they have reached considerably heavier weights.

## NO ARGENTINE GOV'T OPERATION.

A proposal that the Argentine government go into the meat packing business by renting, buying or expropriating American and other foreign plants and operating them under the supervision of the Argentine cabinet has aroused no enthusiasm in that country, even among cattlemen. The proposal was made by the minister of agriculture and has only been submitted to the president of the republic. It is said not to have a chance of getting a legislative hearing.

The project provides that packing plants, when operated by the government, shall operate with all the best methods now used by foreign packers, and, "with any new methods which the government believes better fitted to the business than the packers now use." It provides that all cattle delivered to the plants shall be killed and the owners given warrants, discountable at a bank of the nation, but it does not say how the government proposes to sell Argentine meat in consuming markets, which, as at present, will not buy.

## ARGENTINE CATTLE READJUSTMENT.

Shipments of meat from Argentina and Uruguay during the period 1915 to 1921 are reported as follows:

|           | Mutton and lamb, carcasses. | Beef, quarters. |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1915..... | 2,246,467                   | 5,765,613       |
| 1916..... | 2,164,565                   | 6,650,740       |
| 1917..... | 1,600,151                   | 6,004,372       |
| 1918..... | 1,690,794                   | 6,897,656       |
| 1919..... | 2,081,753                   | 6,455,686       |
| 1920..... | 1,897,754                   | 6,552,431       |
| 1921..... | 2,743,066                   | 5,823,462       |

Considering these figures in the light of the panic which occurred in the Argentine livestock industry during last year it is quite obvious that the lower foreign demand for meat and meat products was not alone responsible for the severe crisis which has assumed such proportions in the cattle industry. Had the majority of breeders been in a solid financial condition at the end of 1920 they would have been able to withstand the slump in prices and the reduced market with much greater equa-

## NORWALK REFRIGERATING PLANTS

Just off the press  
THE NORWALK IRON WORKS COMPANY  
Pioneer Builders of Compressors  
South Norwalk, Conn.

## Cold Storage Insulation

All Kinds of Refrigerator Construction  
JOHN R. LIVEZEY

Glenwood Avenue  
West of 22nd St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## Freezer and Cooler Rooms for the Meat and Provision Trade

Specialists in CORK INSULATION Details and Specifications on request

39 Cortlandt St. Morrow Insulating Co., Inc. NEW YORK



## Cold Storage Plants

conserve most of the nation's food, and Refrigerating Equipment is the most essential element in their construction.

To hold proper temperatures constantly install FRICK Refrigerating Machinery and Equipment.

**Frick Company**  
WAYNESBORO, PA. U.S.A.  
ICE MACHINERY SUPERIOR SINCE 1892

### BRANCHES:

New York, N. Y.  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Baltimore, Md.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Atlanta, Ga.  
St. Louis, Mo.

Dallas, Texas

### DISTRIBUTORS:

Chicago, Ill.  
Detroit, Mich.  
Buffalo, N. Y.

Denver, Colo.  
Memphis, Tenn.  
Philadelphia, Pa.

New Haven, Conn.  
Baltimore, Md.  
Orlando, Fla.

New Orleans, La.  
San Antonio, Texas  
El Paso, Texas

Los Angeles, Ca.  
San Francisco, Ca.  
Seattle, Wash.

## REFRIGERATING ENGINEERS

We install the NORWALK ICE MACHINE. Write us for particulars.

ARCTIC COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION CO.

39 Cortlandt St.  
Rector 8990 New York City

Packing House Specialists

# CORK INSULATION



## PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

## BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Booklet.

**Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co.,** 29th Street and Gray's Ferry Road  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*SPECIFY BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA which, subject to prior sale, may be obtained from the following:*

Atlanta—M. & M. Warehouse Co.  
Baltimore—Werning, Moving, Hauling & Storage Co.; Frank R. Small, 619 Equitable Bldg.  
Boston—G. W. Goerner, 40 Central St.  
Buffalo—Central Supply Co.; Keystone Warehouse Co.  
Chicago—Ernst O. Heinadort, Chemical Bldg.  
Cleveland—Curtis Bros. Transfer Co.  
Detroit—Brennan Truck Co.

El Paso—R. E. Huthstainer, 615 Mills Bldg.  
Jacksonville—Jacksonville Whse. & Distributing Co.  
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinadort.  
New York—Roessler & Haaslaacher Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave.  
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.  
New Orleans—O. E. Lewis Co., Inc., 638 Camp St.  
Norfolk—Southgate Forwarding & Storage Co.  
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co.

Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., 158 Tenth St.  
Providence—Edwin Knowles, 28 Custom House St.  
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.  
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.  
Savannah—Savannah Brokerage Co.  
San Francisco—Mailiard & Schmiedell.  
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.; G. H. Weddle & Co., 87 Walbridge Ave.  
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

nimity than has actually been the case.

The fact that the camps were in a generally overstocked condition and the additional circumstance of the severe drought were all that were needed in addition to the slump in prices to thrust the cattle breeder with substantial interest payments to meet into the most severe difficulties.

There are evidences by this time that the livestock industry is being steadily deflated and that adjustment to the new order of things has already gone far. The drop, delayed though it has been, in the retail prices at which meat is being sold all over the country, is an additional factor in favor of continued improvement in the outlet for animals of fair class, while the satisfactory condition of pastures may be considered as an additional source of encouragement to those who have been able to struggle through the exceedingly lean period which the cattle raising industry has experienced during the last 18 months.

That the process of readjustment is far from complete may readily be acknowledged, but it may be taken for granted that the industry is at least in a position to respond quite readily to any favorable reaction which may occur in the market.

### NEW ZEALAND LAMB TRADE.

(Continued from page 24.)

frozen weight for prime exportable frozen beef, hides and offal for account of buyer. The market was very poor during the entire season, with the result that the farms are today holding considerably larger quantities of beef cattle than is usual for this time of the year. The total export of beef from New Zealand is, however, such a small matter that it has practically no bearing on the world's trade. Today, in spite of reduced charges, freezing and railage, it is doubtful whether many buyers could be found who would be willing to take really prime stock at 20s. (\$4.87) per 100 lbs. over all.

A recent pronouncement of the New Zealand Arbitration Court provided for a decrease of 5s. (\$1.22) per week on the cost of all labor, and at the present time there is a considerable doubt as to whether this decrease in wages will be accepted by the employees. The owners of packing houses have no option but to enforce the award, as it is anticipated that further productions will be brought about next September in order to reduce the cost of operation between New Zealand and the distant consuming markets as soon as possible. The present charges on lamb, including freezing, freight, insurance and London commission, amount to nearly 1½d. (7c) per lb., on mutton slightly over 3d. (6c) per lb., and on beef 2½d. (5c) per lb. These charges are about 150 per cent more than the pre-war figures.

## PROMPT SERVICE

*The significant factor when repairs and supplies are needed for Refrigerating Equipment.*

York Service extends beyond the mere creation of excellent products. It is giving our patrons what they want, when they want it and wherever they want it.

York Construction Companies and Agencies are located in 56 of the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

The Construction Companies maintain Local Service, Construction and Repair Shops for complete equipment installations.

York Products are carried in stock; also supplies including Ammonia, CO<sub>2</sub>, Calcium, Oil, Packing, Pipe, Insulating Material, etc.

We will be glad to have you test our facilities for Prompt Service.

## YORK MANUFACTURING CO.

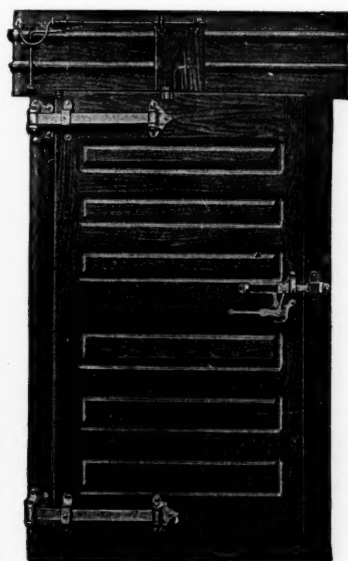
*Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively*

**YORK**

Branch Offices:

**PENNA.**

Boston Philadelphia Cleveland Chicago St. Louis Houston Toronto  
Brooklyn Pittsburgh Atlanta Omaha Denver San Francisco Seattle



## JAMISON'S STANDARD TRACK DOOR

A powerfully constructed, thoroughly insulated Cold Storage Door for Packing Houses, Abattoirs and all plants where overhead rails are in use.

*May we send you catalog 10?*

**Jamison Cold Storage Door Co.**

Formerly  
Jones Cold Storage Door Co.

Hagerstown, Maryland

U. S. A.

## MEAT TRADE REVIEW FOR JULY.

(Continued from page 21.)

eight million dollars a day. The accumulative influence of such a withdrawal of the exchange medium cannot but be harmful in the final analysis. It may be months before it begins to make itself felt, but the fact is—and there is no getting away from it—that idleness is economic waste and it is just as disastrous to the business structure of the nation to waste time as it is to waste commodities.

It is a rather sad commentary on the understanding of some labor leaders that they cannot or will not grasp that fact. They cannot seem to understand that hours of labor and volume of commodities are virtually the same thing—that one is merely exchange for the other, and that dollars are nothing but the medium by which that exchange is effected.

The battle against ignorance, whether that ignorance be wilful or otherwise, seems to be an unending one, and it will, indeed, be too bad if the controversy is continued to a point where the weakened buying power of the nation undermines the foundation of industry which has been rebuilt so successfully for the last two or three months. Quite naturally if that buying power remains in suspension, industry will have to curtail its production, its output. That could only result in disaster for labor because curtailed production can mean nothing except curtailment in the number of men who are given employment.

The unsettled condition of the mining and railway industries has had an effect upon all industrial activities, even agriculture. The general tone of trading on Wall Street as well as on the Board of Trade has been lower, with a great deal of irregularity. To use a common expression, industry has been up in the air to a considerable extent for the last two weeks.

The outlook for crops this fall is on the whole particularly good, and with everything running smoothly, should add its full measure to the prosperity of the country. Naturally, there must be the

proper strength to the buying power of the nation this fall if those crops are to be marketed on the basis that is anticipated today.

Up until now the coal strike has had a rather negative influence upon business, but fears are beginning to be expressed on every hand that the continued smooth operation of industries which depend upon coal for their power is doubtful unless some way is found quickly to resume mine operations.

## Packing Industry Doing Well.

So far as the packing industry is concerned, July has been an unexpectedly satisfactory month. Meat trade of all kinds was exceptionally good for the season of the year. The revival of export business has been particularly encouraging. A considerable amount of it has been from spot stocks, though the volume of new orders and inquiries that will probably lead to new business has been in increasing proportion.

It is interesting to know that a large part of the month's export trade was done with the Continent. England heretofore had been the principal foreign outlet—that is, since the war. Heretofore the Continent has done some buying of lard and fats, but during July the Continental countries were good purchasers of meat. Armour and Company even found it possible to do some business with Russia, though the volume of it was not extremely large.

All those things are indications of a most optimistic turn in the path of business, and it is earnestly hoped that no untoward action that is born of an unreasoning and stubborn refusal on the part of any certain industrial class to take its fair measure of readjustment losses will block that progress. The coming of fall will see virtually every industry, and certainly every essential industry, operating on a readjusted basis so far as the value of its output is concerned. It should only be reasonable and logical to expect labor to be prepared to enter that same state of rehabilitation, no matter if it is done at a sacrifice.

## MEAT EXPORTS IN JUNE.

Official reports of exports of meat products for the month of June, 1922, show a total value of \$12,603,492, as compared with a value of \$10,508,754 for June, 1921. The total quantity exported in June, 1922, was 68,220,447 pounds.

For June there were more increases than decreases in exports of meat products. For example, canned beef exports increased 70,000 pounds, fresh beef 47,000 pounds more; pickled beef, 564,000 pounds more; oleo oil, about 2,300,000 pounds more; fresh pork, 25,000 pounds more; hams and shoulders, 13,000,000 pounds more; and canned sausage, 23,000 pounds more. Decreases in exports for June, 1922, compared with June 1, 1921, were as follows: Pickled pork, 332,000 pounds less; bacon, 11,000,000 pounds less; lard, 10,400,000 pounds less; and canned sausage, 23,000 pounds less.

For the year ending with June, 1922, there were the following increases in exports over the previous year: Oleo oil, 11,000,000 pounds more; pickled pork, 27,000 pounds more; pickled beef, 3,470,000 pounds more; hams, 100,000,000 pounds more; and lard, 66,222,000 pounds more. Decreases in exports for the year ending with June, 1922, compared with the previous year are as follows: Canned beef 7,000,000 pounds less; fresh beef, 17,000,000 pounds less; fresh pork, 31,000,000 pounds less; bacon, 139,000,000 pounds less; and canned sausage, 2,500,000 pounds less.

Exports for the month of June, 1922, compared with those for June, 1921, are as follows:

|                               | June, 1922. | June, 1921. |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Beef, canned, pounds.....     | 236,766     | 164,327     |
| Value .....                   | \$69,227    | \$29,626    |
| Beef, fresh, pounds.....      | 214,427     | 167,318     |
| Value .....                   | \$34,627    | \$33,638    |
| Beef, pickled, etc., pounds.. | 2,566,966   | 2,004,136   |
| Value .....                   | \$221,295   | \$200,579   |
| Oleo oil, pounds.....         | 12,283,618  | 9,951,967   |
| Value .....                   | \$1,259,362 | \$965,066   |
| Pork, fresh, pounds.....      | 2,066,065   | 2,071,244   |
| Value .....                   | \$361,331   | \$310,201   |
| Pork, pickled, pounds.....    | 3,005,883   | 3,337,759   |
| Value .....                   | \$371,047   | \$384,239   |
| Bacon, pounds.....            | 24,067,391  | 35,011,966  |
| Value .....                   | \$5,658,321 | \$4,812,608 |
| Ham and shoulders, pounds.    | 31,553,329  | 18,536,898  |
| Value .....                   | \$6,940,508 | \$3,581,837 |
| Lard, pounds.....             | 57,249,301  | 67,055,066  |
| Value .....                   | \$7,021,656 | \$7,548,753 |
| Neutral lard, pounds.....     | 1,708,136   | 2,237,326   |
| Value .....                   | \$214,101   | \$278,421   |
| Sausage, canned, pounds...    | 184,722     | 161,660     |
| Value .....                   | \$60,485    | \$51,449    |
| Lard compounds con. animal    |             |             |
| fats, pounds.....             | 1,496,891   | 4,900,235   |
| Value .....                   | \$194,000   | \$490,297   |
| Margarine, animal fats,       |             |             |
| pounds.....                   | 110,384     | 103,448     |
| Value .....                   | \$17,278    | \$16,274    |
| Lard compounds, vegetable     |             |             |
| fats, pounds.....             | 1,611,630   | .....       |
| Value .....                   | \$223,986   | .....       |
| Margarine, vegetable fats,    |             |             |
| pounds.....                   | 25,931      | .....       |
| Value .....                   | \$4,555     | .....       |

Exports for the 12 months ending June, 1922, with comparisons, are reported as follows:

|                              | 12 mos end-<br>ing June 22. | 12 mos end-<br>ing June 21. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Beef, canned, pounds.....    | 3,738,486                   | 10,762,996                  |
| Value .....                  | \$970,854                   | \$2,510,713                 |
| Beef, fresh, pounds.....     | 3,996,049                   | 21,064,203                  |
| Value .....                  | \$547,907                   | \$3,704,590                 |
| Beef, pickled, etc., pounds. | 26,792,124                  | 23,312,856                  |
| Value .....                  | \$2,397,219                 | \$2,998,514                 |
| Oleo oil, pounds.....        | 117,174,260                 | 106,414,800                 |
| Value .....                  | \$12,366,508                | \$15,211,998                |
| Pork, fresh, pounds.....     | 25,911,083                  | 57,075,446                  |
| Value .....                  | \$3,862,202                 | \$11,134,840                |
| Pork, pickled, pounds.....   | 33,516,746                  | 33,286,062                  |
| Value .....                  | \$3,941,022                 | \$5,380,796                 |
| Bacon, pounds.....           | 350,548,952                 | 489,298,109                 |
| Value .....                  | \$50,977,644                | \$103,114,918               |
| Ham and shoulders, pounds.   | 271,641,786                 | 172,011,676                 |
| Value .....                  | \$35,217,249                | \$40,088,562                |
| Lard, pounds.....            | 812,379,396                 | 746,157,246                 |
| Value .....                  | \$95,007,212                | \$131,329,199               |
| Neutral lard, pounds.....    | 19,572,940                  | 22,544,303                  |
| Value .....                  | \$2,420,461                 | \$4,199,296                 |
| Sausage, canned, pounds...   | 1,963,548                   | 4,429,725                   |
| Value .....                  | \$623,723                   | \$1,488,000                 |
| Lard compounds con. animal   |                             |                             |
| fats, pounds.....            | 30,328,176                  | 42,155,971                  |
| Value .....                  | \$3,515,468                 | \$6,099,914                 |
| Margarine, animal fats,      |                             |                             |
| pounds.....                  | 1,989,421                   | 6,219,165                   |
| Value .....                  | \$353,803                   | \$1,478,649                 |

## WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, Aug. 3, 1922, as follows:

|                               | CHICAGO.      | BOSTON.       | NEW YORK.     | PHILA.        |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Fresh Beef—</b>            |               |               |               |               |
| STEEPS:                       |               |               |               |               |
| Choice.....                   | \$15.50@16.00 | \$15.50@16.00 | \$16.00@16.30 | \$16.00@17.00 |
| Good.....                     | 14.00@15.00   | 15.00@15.50   | 14.00@15.00   | 15.00@16.00   |
| Medium.....                   | 12.50@14.00   | 14.00@15.00   | 11.00@13.00   | 12.00@13.50   |
| Common.....                   | 9.00@11.00    | 11.00@13.00   | 8.00@10.00    | 8.00@10.00    |
| COWS:                         |               |               |               |               |
| Good.....                     | 11.00@12.00   | 12.50@13.00   | 10.00@11.00   | .....@.....   |
| Medium.....                   | 10.00@11.00   | 11.00@12.00   | 9.00@10.00    | 9.00@10.00    |
| Common.....                   | 8.00@9.50     | 9.00@11.00    | 8.00@9.00     | 7.50@8.00     |
| BULLS:                        |               |               |               |               |
| Good.....                     | .....@.....   | .....@.....   | .....@.....   | .....@.....   |
| Medium.....                   | .....@.....   | 9.00@10.00    | 8.00@10.00    | .....@.....   |
| Common.....                   | 7.50@7.75     | .....@.....   | 7.00@8.00     | 7.50@.....    |
| <b>Fresh Veal—</b>            |               |               |               |               |
| Choice.....                   | 16.00@17.00   | .....@.....   | 16.00@18.00   | .....@.....   |
| Good.....                     | 14.00@15.00   | .....@.....   | 13.00@15.00   | .....@.....   |
| Medium.....                   | 12.00@13.00   | 12.00@14.00   | 11.00@12.00   | 12.00@14.00   |
| Common.....                   | 10.00@11.00   | 10.00@12.00   | 10.00@11.00   | 8.00@11.00    |
| <b>Fresh Lamb and Mutton—</b> |               |               |               |               |
| LAMBS:                        |               |               |               |               |
| Choice.....                   | 26.00@27.00   | 24.00@26.00   | 25.00@26.00   | 24.00@26.00   |
| Good.....                     | 24.00@25.00   | 23.00@24.00   | 22.00@23.00   | 23.00@24.00   |
| Medium.....                   | 21.00@23.00   | 20.00@22.00   | 21.00@22.00   | 22.00@23.00   |
| Common.....                   | 16.00@20.00   | 15.00@17.00   | 19.00@21.00   | 15.00@18.00   |
| YEARLINGS:                    |               |               |               |               |
| Good.....                     | 19.00@20.00   | .....@.....   | .....@.....   | .....@.....   |
| Medium.....                   | 17.00@18.00   | .....@.....   | 15.00@17.00   | .....@.....   |
| Common.....                   | 14.00@16.00   | .....@.....   | 14.00@15.00   | .....@.....   |
| MUTTON:                       |               |               |               |               |
| Good.....                     | 14.00@15.00   | .....@.....   | 13.00@16.00   | .....@.....   |
| Medium.....                   | 10.00@12.00   | 11.00@14.00   | 10.00@12.50   | 12.00@14.00   |
| Common.....                   | 6.00@8.00     | 8.00@10.00    | 7.00@10.00    | 8.00@12.00    |
| <b>Fresh Pork Cuts—</b>       |               |               |               |               |
| LOINS:                        |               |               |               |               |
| 8-10 lb. average.....         | 24.00@25.00   | 21.00@23.00   | 23.00@24.00   | 20.00@23.00   |
| 10-12 lb. average.....        | 21.00@22.00   | 21.00@22.00   | 22.00@23.00   | 19.00@22.00   |
| 12-14 lb. average.....        | 18.00@20.00   | 19.00@20.00   | 20.00@21.00   | 18.00@20.00   |
| 14-16 lb. average.....        | 15.00@16.00   | 16.00@18.00   | 17.00@18.00   | 16.00@17.00   |
| 16 lb. over.....              | 13.00@14.00   | 14.00@15.00   | 15.00@17.00   | .....@.....   |
| SHOULDER:                     |               |               |               |               |
| Plain.....                    | .....@.....   | .....@.....   | .....@.....   | .....@.....   |
| Skinned.....                  | 13.50@14.50   | .....@.....   | 15.00@16.00   | 13.00@15.00   |
| PICNICS:                      |               |               |               |               |
| 4-6 lb. average.....          | 14.00@15.00   | 15.50@16.00   | .....@.....   | 13.00@14.00   |
| 6-8 lb. average.....          | 13.00@14.00   | 15.00@15.50   | 15.00@16.00   | .....@.....   |
| BUTTS:                        |               |               |               |               |
| Boneless.....                 | .....@.....   | .....@.....   | .....@.....   | .....@.....   |
| Boston style.....             | 16.00@17.50   | .....@.....   | 17.00@19.00   | 17.00@18.00   |

\*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.



## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### ADELMANN HAM BOILER WINS SUIT.

In a suit brought by the Ham Boiler Corporation in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York against an infringer of the Adelmann Ham Boiler Patent No. 1,272,883, a decree was entered adjudging this patent to be good and valid in law, and that Hans Adelmann was the original inventor of the ham boiler covered by the patent.

The decree further adjudged the defendant in the suit an infringer of the patent and a perpetual injunction was issued restraining the infringer from in any manner, directly or indirectly, making, using or vending the infringing ham boilers. The infringer was also ordered to pay to the Ham Boiler Corporation a sum of money as damages.

### BUILDING UP THE "BOSS."

While President Chas. G. Schmidt of the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., and his three sons—Gustav, Oscar and Herman—are kept busy with the completing of their new addition and the final remodeling of their plant, besides their regular routine work in the office and factory, the vice-presidents, John J. Dupps, Sr., and John J. Dupps, Jr., and the other salesmen are continually bringing in orders for "Boss" machines and "Beauty" fixtures.

J. J. Dupps, Sr., besides gathering orders in the East, also looks after the "Boss" equipment now being installed in the new Fried & Reineman Packing Company plant at Pittsburgh, the Peters Packing Company, McKeesport, Pa., and the Taylor Packing Company, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

J. J. Dupps, Jr., has closed several export contracts for "Boss" machines and also sold the Allied Packers a new-styled all-steel hog hoist 38 feet high, also a 21-foot super Eight "Boss" U Hog Dehairer with new style end feed. In addition to this he is looking after the installation of equipment for the Emmart Packing Company, Louisville, Ky., where he sold most of the equipment, including a 17-foot "Boss" super Six U Hog Dehairer with new style end feed, and other general plant equipment.

### YORK REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT.

Recent sales and installations of York refrigerating machinery and equipment are reported by the York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., as follows:

J. E. Blair, meat market, Washougal, Wash., a ¾-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Fred W. Trevithick, meat market, 600 Main street, Middletown, Conn.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

L. H. Peachey Co., meat market, 115 Front street, Rochester, N. Y., one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Local Beef Co., Denver, Colo.; one 9-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

George F. Feister, Bakersfield, Calif., has added to the York refrigerating equipment in his meat market one ¾-ton vertical single-acting belt driven York enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

R. L. Moore, meat market, Roseville, Calif.; a 1½-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Pendleton Packing & Provision Co., meat market, Pendleton, Ore.; one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

The Carstens Packing Co., Tacoma, Wash., has added to its York refrigerating equipment one 2-ton York vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Lininer Packing & Provision Co., Denver, Colo.; one 9-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Louis Shellhammer, meat market, 3459 Reading Road, Cincinnati, Ohio; a 1½-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

V. Mascaro & Sons, meat market, 513 Bleeker street, Utica, N. Y.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

C. J. O'Hara, meat market, 807 Milton avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.; a 1-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Harry Swirsky, meat market, 15 Golden street, New London, Conn.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

F. L. Anderson, meat market, Unity, Pa.; a 1-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Walter Vedro, meat market, Slickville, Pa.; a 1-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Mrs. David McGarvey, meat market, Clearfield, Pa.; a 1-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Ten Eyck & Spooner, meat market, McFarland, Kansas; one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Bremer Brothers, meat market, Bayshore, L. I., N. Y.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Sloan Brothers, meat market, Paducah, Ky.; one 5¼-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Swift & Company, Mahanoy City, Pa.; one 5-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Frederick Horns, meat market, 114 Mulberry street, Newark, N. Y.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

H. C. Bohack Co., Inc., market, 658 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

H. C. Bohack & Co., market, Bayside, L. I., N. Y.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

J. E. McLeod, market, Johnson City, Tenn.; a 1-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Bagnell-Montague Grocery Co., meat market, Marshall, Mo.; one 5¼-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Henry Hoffman, meat market, 707 South street, Utica, N. Y.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Tuxedo Stores Co., market, Tuxedo, N. Y.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt

driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

J. A. Carr, meat market, Los Angeles, Calif.; a 1-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Perry Lanum, meat market, Ansley, Neb.; a 1½-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Tom Calhoun, meat market, Teague, Texas; a 1¾-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Gus Crossman, meat market, Mason City, Iowa; one 2½-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Preston Sweet Shop, meat market, Uhrichsville, Ohio; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Thompson & Mohring, meat market, York, Neb.; one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

William G. Hensel, packer, 1415 Quincy street, Louisville, Ky.; one 5-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

E. M. Goeppinger, meat market, Warren, Ohio; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Ruth Brothers, meat market, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; a 1½-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

The Home Provision Company, Cleveland, Ohio, have added to their York Refrigerating equipment one 2-ton York vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

People's Market, meat market, Atlantic City, N. J.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Winlock Meat Co., Winlock, Wash.; a 1½-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

C. and I. Meat Co., meat market, Yakima, Wash.; a 1½-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

H. C. Bohack Co., Inc., market, 212 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

L. O. Berry, meat market, Detroit (Ferndale), Mich.; one 5-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Ogg Meat & Grocery Co., Douglas, Kan.; one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

C. C. Culwell, meat market, San Angelo, Texas, a 1¾-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

HIGHEST QUALITY—LOWEST PRICE

**INK**  
MEAT BRANDING  
**INK**

HAY INK MFG. CO.  
826-13th. St. Washington, D.C.

# Chicago Section

Carl Kroeck of the Cudahy Brothers Co., Cudahy, Wis., has left on a trip to Europe and will be gone several months.

Packers' purchases of livestock at Chicago for the first three days of this week totaled 21,545 cattle, 5,229 calves, 50,762 hogs and 25,917 sheep.

General Michael Ryan of Cincinnati, first president of the American Meat Packers' Association, was in Chicago for a short visit during the past week.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, July 29, 1922, for shipment sold out, ranged from 8.00 to 17.00 cents per pound, average 13.22 cents per pound.

Richard Maurice Birdsall, one of the originators of railroad refrigerator cars and the founder of the Western Cold Storage Co., in 1882, died at his home in Oak Park, Ill., recently at the age of 79 years.

Fred Fuller, president of the Iowa Packing Co., Des Moines, was in town this week showing a good coat of golf tan. He played a match the other day with Walter St. John of the Equitable for a "ham a hole," and his 99 to his opponent's 101 put Fred just two nice, juicy "Old Homestead" hams ahead.

Joe L. Browne, of El Dorado, Kans., president of the Kansas Retail Butchers' Association, was in Chicago this week on his way to the national convention at Milwaukee. Mr. Browne is a hustler and promises to put the Kansas association at the front in the line of activity among retailers' organizations.

Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Co., has entered 16 of his prize winning Shorthorn beef cattle in the competition for the blue ribbons in their class at the Central States Fair and exposition at Aurora, Ill., this month. Arthur Meeker, vice-president of Armour & Co., will exhibit 30 Berkshire hogs, from Arcady Farm, near Lake Forest, Ill.

Sam Stretch is back from his visit to "dear old Lunnion," and was calling on his friends in Chicago this week. Sam was prepared to say a lot about how different things were in the old country from what they used to be. But he struck Chicago in the midst of the car strike, and after he had "hoofed it" for two days he had no breath left for unnecessary conversation. He didn't miss a call, however. Not Sam!

Provision shipments from Chicago for the week ending Saturday, July 29, 1922, with comparisons, are as follows:

|                   | Past week. | Prev. week. | Last year. |
|-------------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Cured meats, lbs. | 12,592,000 | 13,531,000  | 20,033,000 |
| Lard, lbs.        | 7,492,000  | 8,624,000   | 10,846,000 |
| Fresh meats, lbs. | 22,780,000 | 24,081,000  | 27,643,000 |
| Pork, bbls.       | 4,544      | 5,299       | 6,470      |
| Can meats, cases. | 12,051     | 12,930      | 32,005     |

Receipts of cured meats at Chicago for the week: 1,110,000 lbs.; fresh meat, 10,085,000 lbs.; lard, 845,000 lbs.

## PACKERS AT THE PAGEANT.

Meat packers, sausage makers and meat retailers are in strong evidence with a fine exhibit at the Pageant of Progress Exposition at the Municipal Pier, which opened July 29 and will continue for a week. Six booths occupying a space 20x60 feet have been consolidated for this exhibit.

The display in these booths have been put on by the Chicago members of the Institute of American Meat Packers, and, in addition there is separate representation at the Pageant of others in the industry, including exhibits of Oscar Mayer & Co., Arnold Bros., the Chicago Butchers & Sausage Makers' Association, and the United Master Butchers.

There is a by-products exhibit in which are shown representatives of principal by-

products in various stages of manufacture and demonstrations of their uses are given.

There is also an exhibit of a beef carcass in papier mache showing the commercial cuts of beef both wholesale and retail. These representations of beef cuts are placed on a counter as in a meat market and ribbons to the carcass enable the visitor to see just where the different cuts come from.

In another part of the space is a booth with demonstrations showing how to cook different cuts of meat with four distinct cooking equipments. This is a practical way of educating meat consumers and visitors to the Pageant are showing great interest in the exhibits.

## CHICAGO STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Stocks of provisions at Chicago on July 31, 1922, with comparisons were as follows:

|   | July 31, 1922. | June 30, 1922. | July 31, 1921. |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, 1921.                  |                |                |                |
| bbls.   | 897            | 602            | 2,193          |
| Other kinds of brld. pork                                 | 25,499         | 32,934         | 31,416         |
| P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1921.                      |                |                |                |
| lbs.  | 72,732,920     | 74,144,113     | 96,713,233     |
| Other kinds of lard                                       | 10,082,872     | 13,752,063     | 9,444,279      |
| Sh. rib middles, made since Oct. 1, 1921.                 |                |                |                |
| lbs.  | 2,537,543      | 1,571,581      | 9,104,555      |
| Sh. clear midds.  | 335,575        | 425,599        | 59,994         |
| Ex. sh. cl. middles, made since Oct. 1, 1921.             |                |                |                |
| lbs.  | 811,051        | 1,068,374      | 2,414,418      |
| Ex. sh. rib middles, lbs.                                 | 386,275        | 478,274        | 1,094,365      |
| Dry salted sh. fat backs, lbs.                            | 3,062,729      | 4,886,553      | 5,757,532      |
| Dry salted shldrs., lbs.                                  | 202,293        | 150,983        | 365,896        |
| Dry salted bellies, lbs.                                  | 27,376,004     | 24,394,437     | 32,514,559     |
| Swt. pkld. hams, lbs.                                     | 24,482,323     | 24,630,985     | 20,108,115     |
| Swt. pkld. skinned hams, lbs.                             | 15,969,933     | 13,344,780     | 10,619,978     |
| Swt. pkld. bellies...                                     | 9,630,010      | 8,313,310      | 10,282,164     |
| Swt. pkld. Cal. or picnic hams, swt. pkld. Boston shldrs. | 8,806,000      | 7,907,648      | 9,472,207      |
| Swt. pkld. shldrs., lbs.                                  | 133,630        | 167,000        | 128,135        |
| Other cuts of meats                                       | 9,788,128      | 10,307,135     | 17,842,025     |
| Total cut meats, lbs.                                     | 103,570,103    | 97,646,749     | 119,754,543    |

### C. W. Riley, Jr. BROKER

2109 Union Central Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio  
Provisions, Oils, Greases & Tallow  
Offerings Solicited

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG  
GARDNER & LINDBERG  
ENGINEERS  
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural  
SPECIALTIES: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,  
Manufacturing Plants, Power Instal-  
lations, Investigations  
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

M. P. BURT & COMPANY  
Engineers & Architects  
Packinghouse and Cold Storage Designing—  
Consultation on Power and Operating Costs,  
Curing, etc. You Profit by Our 25 Years' Ex-  
perience. Lower Construction Cost. Higher  
Efficiency.  
206-7 Falls Bldg., MEMPHIS, TENN.

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren  
HENSCHEN & McLAREN  
Architects  
1637 Prairie Ave. Chicago, Ill.  
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE  
CONSTRUCTION

Fred J. Anders Chas. H. Reimers  
Anders & Reimers  
ARCHITECTS  
ENGINEERS  
314 Erie Bldg. Cleveland, O. Packing House  
Specialists

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.  
WILLIAM H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer  
ABATTOIR PACKING AND COLD STORAGE PLANTS  
Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill. Cable Address, Pacarco

### Frank D. Chase, Inc.

Architects & Engineers

Layout and design of  
economical and effi-  
cient packing and cold-  
storage plants.

645 N. Michigan Ave.

CHICAGO

### LEON DASHEW

Counselor At Law

15 Park Row New York

#### References

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Armour & Company<br>The Cudahy Packing<br>Co.<br>Austin Nichols &<br>Co.<br>New York Butchers<br>Dressed Meat Co. | Joseph Stern & Sons,<br>Inc.<br>Manhattan Veal &<br>Mutton Co.<br>United Dressed Beef<br>Co. |
|---|--|

Established 1857

# Rohe & Brother

## Pork and Beef Packers and Lard Refiners

Export Office  
344 Produce Exchange

NEW YORK

Main Office  
527 West 36th Street

Curers of the Celebrated  
"REGAL" Ham, Breakfast  
Bacon and Shoulder.

Manufacturers of the  
Famous Brand "PURITY" Lard.  
Goods for Export and Home  
Trade in any Desired Package.

## PACKING HOUSES

534 to 540 W. 37th St. 539 to 543 W. 36th St.  
547 to 549 W. 35th St.

## HEINEMANN ON OHIO PACKING.

In a recent address made before the Rotary Club of Marion, O., President Harding's home town, Vice-President C. B. Heinemann, of the Institute of American Meat Packers, spoke on the importance of the meat packing industry in Ohio and in the United States at large. Regarding the extent of meat packing in Ohio, Mr. Heinemann gave some very interesting figures as follows:

Of the total animals slaughtered throughout the whole United States during 1919, according to census figures, approximately 4 per cent of the cattle; 6 per cent of the calves; 2 per cent of the sheep and lambs and about 6 per cent of the hogs were slaughtered in Ohio.

Thousands of head of live stock also were shipped out of Ohio for slaughter elsewhere.

The census figures show further that the value of the live stock slaughtered in Ohio during the year 1919 exceeded a quarter of a billion dollars, and was greater than the combined value of all the wheat, rye and barley crops produced in the State.

Ohio's slaughtering and meat packing plants in 1919 dressed and processed 164,018,954 pounds of fresh beef; 8,583,313 pounds of lamb and mutton; 20,548,843 pounds of veal; 157,378,994 pounds of fresh pork; 178,055,163 pounds of pickled and cured pork; 34,395,032 pounds of sausage, and 64,513,888 pounds of lard, or enough meats to supply more than three million people for a year.

## HOG RAISING IN ARGENTINA.

There is to be no more imported pork to Argentina. Hog raising in that country has become such an industry since the war that many of the leading raisers have banded together into a hog breeders' association, with headquarters at Buenos Aires, according to a recent report of Trade Commissioner George S. Brady to the U. S. Department of Commerce. One of the chief objects of the association will be the development of the industry along most modern lines. The largest hog farm in the republic has about 15,000 Poland China hogs and covers an area of 10,000 acres.

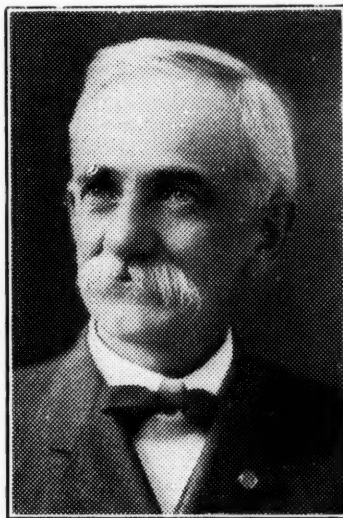
## CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

Purchases of hogs by Chicago packers for the week ending Thursday, August 5, 1922, with comparisons, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

|                           | Week<br>ending Aug. 3, 1922. | Previous<br>week. | Cor.<br>week.<br>1921. |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Armour & Co.              | 7,800                        | 9,900             | 11,646                 |
| Anglo-Amer. Provision Co. | 4,500                        | 5,100             | 8,452                  |
| Swift & Co.               | 6,000                        | 8,800             | 11,639                 |
| G. H. Hammond & Co.       | 5,300                        | 5,600             | 8,130                  |
| Morris & Co.              | 8,100                        | 11,800            | 9,104                  |
| Wilson & Co.              | 7,200                        | 9,400             | 8,300                  |
| Boyd-Lunham & Co.         | 4,100                        | 4,300             | 5,200                  |
| Western Pkg. & Prov. Co.  | 9,000                        | 10,700            | 8,900                  |
| Roberts & Oake            | 3,900                        | 4,800             | 3,661                  |
| Miller & Hart             | 2,200                        | 4,100             | 3,900                  |
| Independent Packing Co.   | 5,400                        | 8,300             | 4,971                  |
| Brennan Packing Co.       | 5,000                        | 6,100             | 4,300                  |
| Wm. Davies Co.            | 1,000                        | 2,100             | .....                  |
| Others                    | 5,000                        | 6,000             | 5,500                  |
| Total                     | 75,500                       | 98,000            | 97,403                 |

## VETERAN MORRELL WORKER DIES.

Major Thomas P. Spillman, who was for years a well known stock buyer and executive for John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia., and connected in recent years with the Ottumwa Serum Co., at the Morrell plant,



THE LATE MAJOR THOMAS P. SPILLMAN,  
Veteran Executive of John Morrell & Co.

died recently at the age of 77 years after a short illness.

A veteran of the Civil War, Major Spill-

man took an active part in all community affairs in Ottumwa and in the surrounding section of Iowa. In the various executive positions he occupied in John Morrell & Co., he did much effective work and his death evoked a quite unusual amount of appreciation of his worth in the packing business in Ottumwa.

## ARMOURITES ENJOY OUTING.

The recent basket picnic of the Armour Plant Executives' Club held at the Forest Preserve, Eighty-Seventh and Robey streets, Chicago, was a great success. Over one thousand Armourites were present together with several hundred friends. The spot was an ideal one and gave an excellent chance for the large program of sports that was carried out with much enthusiasm. There were races and a baseball match as special features.

## CHICAGO PORK QUOTATIONS.

Wholesale prices of cured pork and pork products, per 100 pounds, for the week ending July 21, 1922, with comparisons, are quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets as follows at Chicago:

|                               | July 21.      | July 14.      | June 23.      |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Hams, smoked, 14-16 average   | \$27.00-29.50 | \$27.00-29.50 | \$29.00-30.00 |
| Hams, fancy, 14-16 average    | 30.00-32.00   | 31.00-32.50   | 31.50-33.00   |
| Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average  | 17.00-19.00   | 17.00-19.50   | 17.00-19.50   |
| Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average | 24.00-28.00   | 26.00-28.00   | 26.00-27.50   |
| Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average     | 32.00-35.50   | 32.00-35.50   | 34.00-35.00   |
| Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average | 15.50-16.00   | 15.50-16.25   | 16.50-16.75   |
| Packs, D. S., 14-16 average   | 12.00-13.50   | 11.50-13.00   | 12.25-12.75   |
| Pure lard, tierces            | 12.00-13.25   | 11.75-13.75   | 12.25-14.00   |
| Compound lard, tierces        | 12.50-14.00   | 12.75-14.00   | 12.50-14.00   |

## An Attractive Package Creates Sales

In the window, on the counter or on the shelf of the retail dealer, a distinctive, attractive package will win favor with the customer.



We will gladly send you samples of our cartons. We maintain a service department for drawing up designs, etc., which is at your disposal.

Sutherland Cartons are perfect in color, of clear, clean, first quality boxboard. In appearance, strength and serviceability they are unexcelled.

Used by well known manufacturers all over the world for packaging Bacon, Sausage, Lard, Frankfurts, Compound, Margarine, Butter, Etc.

SUTHERLAND PAPER CO., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Steger Bldg.  
Chicago

Mutual Bldg.  
Kansas City, Mo.

530 Pierce Bldg.  
St. Louis, Mo.

366 Broadway  
New York City



## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

| RECEIPTS.               |         |         |        |        |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
|                         | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
| Monday, July 24.....    | 18,350  | 2,889   | 43,558 | 21,573 |
| Tuesday, July 25.....   | 7,917   | 2,174   | 22,975 | 15,004 |
| Wednesday, July 26..... | 9,122   | 1,410   | 21,000 | 14,469 |
| Thursday, July 27.....  | 8,929   | 3,354   | 26,827 | 12,815 |
| Friday, July 28.....    | 4,691   | 1,462   | 20,912 | 4,483  |
| Saturday, July 29.....  | 1,500   | 200     | 6,500  | 1,000  |

|                     |        |        |         |         |
|---------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Total for week..... | 49,900 | 11,489 | 141,832 | 69,284  |
| Previous week.....  | 60,000 | 14,317 | 137,178 | 86,110  |
| Year ago.....       | 46,381 | 15,290 | 119,811 | 68,234  |
| Two years ago.....  | 53,190 | 13,271 | 128,257 | 113,652 |

| SHIPMENTS.              |         |         |        |        |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
|                         | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
| Monday, July 24.....    | 3,206   | 225     | 10,180 | ....   |
| Tuesday, July 25.....   | 1,942   | 18      | 3,439  | 5,371  |
| Wednesday, July 26..... | 2,839   | 6       | 3,755  | 5,358  |
| Thursday, July 27.....  | 2,927   | 5       | 4,544  | 4,976  |
| Friday, July 28.....    | 1,978   | 1       | 5,967  | 3,102  |
| Saturday, July 29.....  | 150     | 20      | 3,000  | 300    |

Total for week.....13,207 285 30,885 19,107

Previous week.....15,516 679 40,134 13,690

Year ago.....12,888 196 36,287 6,262

Two years ago.....22,043 1,300 33,555 33,807

Receipts at Chicago for the year to July 29, 1922, with comparisons:

|             | 1922.     | 1921.     |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Cattle..... | 1,672,574 | 1,549,072 |
| Calves..... | 489,471   | 482,789   |
| Hogs.....   | 4,724,187 | 4,840,200 |
| Sheep.....  | 2,070,657 | 2,477,910 |
| Horses..... | 21,728    | 24,324    |
| Cars.....   | 153,450   | 153,704   |

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

|                          | Week.   | Year to date. |
|--------------------------|---------|---------------|
| Week ending July 29..... | 325,000 | 16,758,000    |
| Previous week.....       | 469,000 | 17,513,000    |
| Cor. week, 1921.....     | 421,000 | 17,513,000    |
| Cor. week, 1920.....     | 427,000 | 18,121,000    |
| Cor. week, 1919.....     | 411,000 | 20,271,000    |
| Cor. week, 1918.....     | 404,000 | 19,065,000    |
| Cor. week, 1917.....     | 432,000 | 17,012,000    |
| Cor. week, 1916.....     | 485,000 | 17,977,000    |
| Cor. week, 1915.....     | 385,000 | 16,492,000    |
| Cor. week, 1914.....     | 221,000 | 13,977,000    |

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending July 29, 1922, with comparisons:

|                          | Cattle. | Hogs.   | Sheep.  |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Week ending July 29..... | 291,000 | 433,000 | 179,000 |
| Previous week.....       | 213,000 | 378,000 | 223,000 |
| 1921.....                | 166,000 | 329,000 | 176,000 |
| 1920.....                | 202,000 | 334,000 | 277,000 |
| 1919.....                | 228,000 | 333,000 | 289,000 |
| 1918.....                | 257,000 | 330,000 | 193,000 |
| 1917.....                | 293,000 | 350,000 | 129,000 |
| 1916.....                | 145,000 | 285,000 | 190,000 |
| 1915.....                | 126,000 | 277,000 | 195,000 |
| 1914.....                | 98,000  | 154,000 | 161,000 |

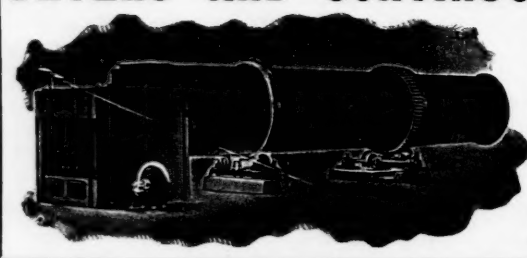
Combined receipts at seven markets for year to July 29, 1922, with comparisons:

|           | Cattle.   | Hogs.      | Sheep.    |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1922..... | 5,114,000 | 13,715,000 | 5,176,000 |
| 1921..... | 4,633,000 | 13,767,000 | 6,035,000 |
| 1920..... | 5,220,000 | 14,729,000 | 5,125,000 |
| 1919..... | 5,801,000 | 16,818,000 | 5,571,000 |
| 1918..... | 6,309,000 | 15,550,000 | 4,899,000 |
| 1917..... | 5,285,000 | 14,052,000 | 4,940,000 |
| 1916..... | 4,222,000 | 14,894,000 | 5,374,000 |
| 1915..... | 3,710,000 | 12,630,000 | 5,172,000 |

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending July 29, 1922:

|                                 |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Armour & Co.....                | 11,000  |
| Anglo-American.....             | 5,300   |
| Swift & Co.....                 | 11,800  |
| G. H. Hammond Co.....           | 7,200   |
| Morris & Co.....                | 14,000  |
| Wilson & Co.....                | 11,100  |
| Boyd-Lunham.....                | 5,300   |
| Western Packing & Prov. Co..... | 11,900  |
| Roberts & Oak.....              | 5,500   |
| Miller & Hart.....              | 4,200   |
| Independent Packing Co.....     | 7,100   |
| Brennan Packing Co.....         | 6,200   |
| William Davies Co.....          | 2,000   |
| Others.....                     | 15,500  |
| Total.....                      | 120,300 |
| Previous week.....              | 110,100 |
| Year ago.....                   | 90,200  |
| Two years ago.....              | 103,800 |
| Three years ago.....            | 98,000  |

## DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES



For Tankage, Blood, Bone Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.  
68 William St. - - - New York

"WANCO", a mighty factor in the solution of Rendering Problems

C. H. A. WANNENWETSCH & CO., 560 William Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

|                          | Cattle. | Hogs.   | Sheep.  | Lambs.  |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Week ending July 29..... | \$ 9.25 | \$ 9.50 | \$ 5.85 | \$12.50 |
| Previous week.....       | 9.05    | 9.45    | 5.90    | 12.10   |
| Cor. week, 1921.....     | 8.45    | 10.35   | 5.60    | 9.85    |
| Cor. week, 1920.....     | 14.50   | 14.65   | 8.65    | 15.20   |
| Cor. week, 1919.....     | 16.25   | 21.95   | 10.00   | 16.45   |
| Cor. week, 1918.....     | 16.30   | 18.80   | 13.40   | 17.45   |
| Cor. week, 1917.....     | 12.10   | 15.70   | 9.75    | 14.85   |
| Cor. week, 1916.....     | 9.20    | 9.55    | 7.50    | 10.80   |
| Cor. week, 1915.....     | 9.25    | 6.85    | 6.70    | 9.05    |
| Cor. week, 1914.....     | 8.75    | 8.50    | 5.45    | 8.20    |
| Cor. week, 1913.....     | 8.25    | 8.50    | 4.50    | 7.05    |
| Cor. week, 1912.....     | 8.15    | 7.98    | 4.15    | 7.25    |
| Cor. week, 1911.....     | 6.75    | 7.43    | 3.50    | 6.40    |
| Average, 1911-1921.....  | \$10.70 | \$11.85 | \$ 7.20 | \$11.15 |

Prices at Chicago, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1922:

| CATTLE.  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Beef Steers:                                     |               |
| Med. and heavy wt. (1,100 lbs. up).....          | \$10.25@10.75 |
| Choice and prime.....                            | 9.35@10.25    |
| Good.....  | 8.25@9.35     |
| Medium.....                                      | 8.25@8.50     |
| Common.....                                      | 6.50@8.25     |
| Light weight (1,100 lbs. down).....              |               |
| Choice and prime.....                            | 10.15@10.75   |
| Good.....  | 9.25@10.15    |
| Medium.....                                      | 8.15@9.25     |
| Common.....                                      | 6.50@8.15     |
| Butcher Cattle:                                  |               |
| Heifers, common choice.....                      | 5.25@9.00     |
| Cows, common choice.....                         | 4.15@8.25     |
| Bulls, Bologna and beef.....                     | 3.90@6.50     |
| Canners and Cutters:                             |               |
| Cows and heifers.....                            | 3.10@4.15     |
| Canner steers.....                               | 3.75@5.00     |
| Veal Calves:                                     |               |
| Light and med. weight, med. good and choice..... | 9.50@10.75    |
| Heavy weight, common-choice.....                 | 4.25@8.25     |

| HOGS.  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Top.....                                       | \$10.85     |
| Bulk of sales.....                             | 7.90@10.80  |
| Heavy weight (250 lbs. up), med. choice.....   | 9.50@10.00  |
| Med. weight (250-250 lbs.), med. choice.....   | 9.90@10.75  |
| Light weight (150-200 lbs.), com. choice.....  | 10.70@10.80 |
| Light lights (130-150 lbs.), com. choice.....  | 10.50@10.70 |
| Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth.....        | 7.75@8.50   |
| Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough.....         | 7.25@7.75   |
| Killing pigs (130 lbs. down), med. choice..... | 9.50@10.50  |

| SHEEP.                                  |               |
|---|---------------|
| Lambs (84 lbs. down), medium prime..... | \$12.00@13.00 |
| Culls and common.....                   | 8.00@11.75    |
| Yearling wethers.....                   | 8.50@11.00    |
| Wethers, medium prime.....              | 6.00@8.75     |
| Ewes, medium choice.....                | 3.25@7.60     |
| Culls and common.....                   | 2.00@3.75     |
| Breeding ewes.....                      | 5.00@11.50    |
| Feeding lambs, medium choice.....       | 11.00@12.60   |

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1922.

Open. High. Low. Close.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

July—No trading.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

July.....\$.....\$.....\$11.37½

Sept.....11.37½ 11.47½ 11.35 11.42

Oct.....11.47½ 11.52½ 11.45 11.50

Jan.....9.72½ 9.85 9.72½ 9.72½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—

July.....10.75

Sept.....10.87½

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1922.

Open. High. Low. Close.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

July—No trading.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

July.....11.40 11.40 11.32½ 11.30

Sept.....11.40 11.40 11.32½ 11.35

Oct.....11.45 11.45 11.40 11.42½

Jan.....9.00 9.00 9.52½ 9.52½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—

July.....10.70

Sept.....10.75

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1922.

Open. High. Low. Close.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

July—No trading.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

Sept.....11.35 11.35 11.30 11.32½

Oct.....11.45 11.45 11.37½ 11.37½

Jan.....9.45 9.45 9.45 9.45

RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—

Sept.....10.65 10.65 10.65 10.67½

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1922.

Open. High. Low. Close.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

July—No trading.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

Sept.....11.40 11.40 11.35 11.37½

Oct.....9.55 9.55 9.45 9.50

Jan.....10.62½ 10.62½ 10.60 10.60

RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—

Sept.....10.45 10.45 10.37½ 10.37½

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1922.

Open. High. Low. Close.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

July—No trading.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

Sept.....11.40 11.40 11.22½ 11.27½

Oct.....11.37½ 11.37½ 11.27½ 11.32½

Jan.....9.35 9.45 9.35 9.40

RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—

Sept.....10.45 10.45 10.37½ 10.37½

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1922.

Open. High. Low. Close.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

July—No trading.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

Sept.....11.25 11.25 11.12½ 11.17½

Oct.....11.25 11.30 11.20 11.22½

Jan.....9.40 9.42½ 9.37½ 9.40

RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—

Sept.....10.25 10.35 10.25 10.30

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, Sec'y United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

Beef.

Rib roast, heavy end.....No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.

Rib roast, light end.....28 22 20

Chuck roast.....35 28 22

Steaks, round.....20 15 12

Steaks, sirloin, first cut.....35 30 23

Steaks, porterhouse.....45 38 30

Steaks, flank.....60 45 32

Beef stew, chuck.....30 25 15

Corned briskets, boneless.....18 15 14

Corned plates.....20 18 20

Corned rumps, boneless.....25 22 18

Lamb.

Hindquarters.....Good. Com.

Legs.....42 30

Stews.....20 12

Chops, shoulder.....28 22

Chops, rib and loin.....48 32

Mutton.

Legs.....22 15

Stew.....15 10

Shoulders.....20 15

Chops, rib and loin.....35 25

Pork.

Loins, whole, 8@10 avg.....@30

Loins, whole, 10@12 avg.....@28

Loins, whole, 12 to 14.....@26

Loins, whole, 14 and over.....@24

Chops.....@33

Shoulders.....@18

Buts.....@22

Spareribs.....@15

Hocks.....@15

Leaf lard, unrendered.....@10

Veal.

Hindquarters.....25 @80

## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

|                            | Week ending August 5, 1922 | Cor. week 1921 |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Prime native steers.....   | @17 1/2                    | 10 1/2 @17 1/2 |
| Good native steers.....    | @16 1/2                    | 15 1/2 @16 1/2 |
| Medium steers.....         | @14 1/2                    | 12 @15         |
| Heifers, good.....         | @12 1/2                    | 13 @15         |
| Cows.....                  | @9                         | 11 @14         |
| Hind quarters, choice..... | @23                        | @24 1/2        |
| Fore quarters, choice..... | @11                        | @12            |

## Beef Cuts.

|                                   |            |            |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Steer Loins, No. 1.....           | @34        | @31 1/2    |
| Steer Loins, No. 2.....           | @32        | @29 1/2    |
| Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....     | @42        | @40        |
| Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....     | @40        | @39        |
| Steer Loin Ends (hips).....       | @27        | @26        |
| Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....       | @27        | @26        |
| Cow Loins.....                    | @24        | 20 @26     |
| Cow Short Loins.....              | @22        | @31 26 @32 |
| Cow Loin Ends (hips).....         | @14        | @18 18 @20 |
| Steer Ribs, No. 1.....            | @24        | @22        |
| Steer Ribs, No. 2.....            | @22        | @20        |
| Cow Ribs, No. 1.....              | @17        | @17        |
| Cow Ribs, No. 2.....              | @16        | @17        |
| Cow Ribs, No. 3.....              | @12        | @13        |
| Steer Rounds, No. 1.....          | @17        | @18        |
| Steer Rounds, No. 2.....          | @16 1/2    | @16        |
| Steer Chucks, No. 1.....          | @12        | @12        |
| Steer Chucks, No. 2.....          | @10        | @10        |
| Cow Rounds.....                   | 13 1/2 @15 | @14        |
| Cow Chucks.....                   | 7 1/2 @8   | @8         |
| Steer Plates.....                 | @8         | @6         |
| Briskets, No. 1.....              | @15        | 7 1/2 @4   |
| Briskets, No. 2.....              | @12        | @13        |
| Steer Navel Ends.....             | @5         | @4         |
| Cow Navel Ends.....               | @5         | 3 @3 1/2   |
| Fore Shanks.....                  | @4 1/2     | 3 1/2 @4   |
| Hind Shanks.....                  | @4         | @3         |
| Rolls.....                        | @20        | @20        |
| Strip Loins, No. 1, boneless..... | @60        | @55        |
| Strip Loins, No. 2.....           | @55        | @45        |
| Strip Loins, No. 3.....           | @12        | @22        |
| Strip Butts, No. 1.....           | @30        | @33        |
| Strip Butts, No. 2.....           | @28        | @28        |
| Strip Butts, No. 3.....           | @17        | @26        |
| Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....      | @75        | @75        |
| Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....      | @65        | @65        |
| Rump Butts.....                   | @20        | 28 @30     |
| Flank Steaks.....                 | @20        | @20        |
| Boneless Chunks.....              | @10        | @10        |
| Shoulder Clods.....               | @15        | @15        |
| Hanging Tenderloins.....          | @8         | @8         |
| Trimnings.....                    | @8         | @8         |

## Beef Product.

|                         |           |          |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------|
| Brains, per lb.....     | 5 1/2 @8  | 4 1/2 @7 |
| Horns.....              | 41 @6     | 2 1/2 @6 |
| Tongues.....            | 28 @30    | @28      |
| Sweetbreads.....        | 31 @35    | 24 @28   |
| Ox-Tail, per lb.....    | 4 @7      | 3 @8     |
| Fresh Tripe, plain..... | 4 @7      | @4       |
| Fresh Tripe, H. C.....  | 6 1/2 @10 | 6 1/2 @8 |
| Livers.....             | 6 1/2 @10 | 6 1/2 @8 |
| Kidneys, per lb.....    | @10 1/2   | @8       |

## Veal.

|                     |       |            |
|---------------------|-------|------------|
| Choice Carcass..... | @17   | 17 @18     |
| Good Carcass.....   | @15   | 12 1/2 @15 |
| Good Saddle.....    | @20   | @25        |
| Good Backs.....     | 7 @11 | 8 @11      |
| Medium Backs.....   | 6 @8  | 5 @7       |

## Veal Product.

|                   |        |        |
|-------------------|--------|--------|
| Brains, each..... | 6 @8   | 6 @8   |
| Sweetbreads.....  | 56 @40 | 41 @44 |
| Calf Livers.....  | 25 @32 | 28 @32 |

## Lamb.

|                           |     |        |
|---------------------------|-----|--------|
| Choice Lambs.....         | @27 | @24    |
| Medium Lambs.....         | @24 | @22    |
| Choice Saddle.....        | @32 | @32    |
| Medium Saddle.....        | @25 | @25    |
| Choice Fores.....         | @23 | @20    |
| Medium Fores.....         | @21 | @18    |
| Lamb Fries, per lb.....   | @26 | @30    |
| Lamb Tongues, each.....   | @18 | @18    |
| Lamb Kidneys, per lb..... | @25 | 25 @28 |

## Mutton.

|                          |        |     |
|--------------------------|--------|-----|
| Heavy Sheep.....         | @10    | @9  |
| Light Sheep.....         | @15    | @14 |
| Heavy Saddle.....        | @14    | @15 |
| Light Saddle.....        | @20    | @25 |
| Heavy Fores.....         | @6     | @6  |
| Light Fores.....         | @12    | @10 |
| Mutton Legs.....         | @20    | @20 |
| Mutton Loins.....        | @20    | @25 |
| Mutton Stew.....         | @7 1/2 | @5  |
| Sheep Tongues, each..... | @8     | @10 |
| Sheep Heads, each.....   | @10    | @10 |

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

|                           |          |            |
|---------------------------|----------|------------|
| Dressed Hogs.....         | @15      | @16 1/2    |
| Pork Loins.....           | @24      | 27 @28     |
| Leaf Lard.....            | @12 1/2  | @13        |
| Tenderloin.....           | @25      | @25        |
| Spare Ribs.....           | @7 1/2   | @8         |
| Butts.....                | @17      | @18        |
| Hocks.....                | @13      | @12        |
| Trimnings.....            | @8       | 11 1/2 @14 |
| Extra lean trimmings..... | @7       | @7         |
| Tails.....                | @8       | @7         |
| Snouts.....               | @5       | @4 1/2     |
| Pigs' Feet.....           | @4 1/2   | @3 1/2     |
| Pigs' Heads.....          | @7       | @6         |
| Blade Bones.....          | @9       | @9         |
| Blade Meat.....           | @11      | @12        |
| Cheek Meat.....           | @9       | 6 @7       |
| Hog Livers, per lb.....   | 4 1/2 @5 | 4 @6       |
| Neck Bones.....           | @3 1/2   | @3 1/2     |
| Skinless Shoulders.....   | @14 1/2  | 13 @14     |
| Pork Hearts.....          | @5       | @4         |
| Pork Kidneys, per lb..... | @11      | @12        |
| Pork Tongues.....         | @18      | @12        |
| Slip Bones.....           | @9       | @9         |
| Tail Bones.....           | @8       | @8         |
| Brains.....               | 7 @8     | @8         |
| Back fat.....             | 12 @12   | @13        |
| Hams.....                 | @26      | 27 @28     |
| Cans.....                 | @16      | @15        |
| Bellies.....              | @24      | @16        |

## DOMESTIC SAUSAGE.

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Fancy pork sausage, in 1-lb. cartons.....  | @22 |
| Country style sausage, fresh, in link..... | @15 |
| Country style sausage, fresh, in bulk..... | @14 |
| Country style sausage, smoked.....         | @17 |
| Mixed sausage, fresh.....                  | @13 |
| Frankfurt in pork casings.....             | @15 |
| Frankfurt in sheep casings.....            | @14 |
| Bologna in beef bungs, choice.....         | @14 |
| Bologna in beef middles, choice.....       | @14 |
| Bologna in cloth, paraffined, choice.....  | @14 |
| Liver sausage in hog bungs.....            | @15 |
| Liver sausage in beef rounds.....          | @10 |
| Head cheese.....                           | @11 |
| New England luncheon specialty.....        | @22 |
| Liberty luncheon specialty.....            | @14 |
| Mixed luncheon specialty.....              | @14 |
| Tongue sausage.....                        | @19 |
| Blood sausage.....                         | @14 |
| Polish sausage.....                        | @14 |
| Souse.....                                 | @14 |

## DRY SAUSAGE.

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Cervelat, choice, in hog bungs.....           | @40 |
| Cervelat, new condition, in hog bungs.....    | @16 |
| Cervelat, new condition, in beef middles..... | @15 |
| Thuringer Cervelat.....                       | @49 |
| Farmer.....                                   | @25 |
| Holsteiner.....                               | @23 |
| B. C. Salami, choice.....                     | @43 |
| B. C. Salami, new condition.....              | @20 |
| Milano salami, choice, in hog bungs.....      | @42 |
| Prisese, choice, in hog middles.....          | @39 |
| Genoa style salami.....                       | @51 |
| Peperoni.....                                 | @33 |
| Mortadella, new condition.....                | @20 |
| Capriccio.....                                | @49 |
| Italian style hams.....                       | @42 |
| Virginia style hams.....                      | @42 |

## SAUSAGE IN OIL.

|   |      |
|---|------|
| Bologna style sausage in beef rounds—     |      |
| Small tins, 2 to crate.....               | 5.75 |
| Large tins, 1 to crate.....               | 6.50 |
| Frankfurt style sausage in sheep casings— |      |
| Small tins, 2 to crate.....               | 7.00 |
| Large tins, 1 to crate.....               | 8.00 |
| Frankfurt style sausage in pork casings—  |      |
| Small tins, 2 to crate.....               | 6.50 |
| Large tins, 1 to crate.....               | 7.50 |
| Smoked link sausage in pork casings—      |      |
| Small tins, 2 to crate.....               | 6.00 |
| Large tins, 1 to crate.....               | 7.00 |

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| (F. O. B. CHICAGO.)                      |         |
| Beef rounds, domestic, per set.....      | .34     |
| Beef rounds, export, per set.....        | .40     |
| Beef middles, per set.....               | 1.20    |
| Beef bungs, No. 1, per piece.....        | .30     |
| Beef bungs, No. 2, per piece.....        | .20     |
| Beef weasands, No. 1, per piece.....     | .18     |
| Beef weasands, No. 2, per piece.....     | .10     |
| Beef bladders, small, per doz.....       | 1.85    |
| Beef bladders, medium, per doz.....      | 1.30    |
| Beef bladders, large, per doz.....       | 1.40    |
| Hog casings, medium, f. o. b.....        | .90     |
| Hog middles with cap, per set.....       | .18     |
| Hog middles, without cap, per set.....   | .18     |
| Hog bungs, export.....                   | .23     |
| Hog bungs, large.....                    | .13     |
| Hog bungs, medium.....                   | .08     |
| Hog bungs, narrow.....                   | .08 1/2 |
| Hog stomachs, per piece.....             | .08     |
| Imported sheep casings, extra wide.....  |         |
| Imported sheep casings, medium wide..... |         |
| Imported sheep casings, medium.....      |         |

## VINEGAR PICKLED PRODUCTS.

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Regular tripe, 200-lb. bbl.....           | 14.00 |
| Honeycomb tripe, 200-lb. bbl.....         | 16.00 |
| Pocket honeycomb tripe, 200-lb. bbl.....  | 18.00 |
| Pork feet, 200-lb. barrel.....            | 16.00 |
| Pork tongues, 200-lb. barrel.....         | 45.00 |
| Lamb tongues, long cut, 200-lb. bbl.....  | 45.00 |
| Lamb tongues, short cut, 200-lb. bbl..... | 48.00 |

## CANNED MEATS.

|  | No. 1/2 | No. 1   | No. 2   | No. 6   |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Corned beef.....                             | \$ 1.75 | \$ 2.35 | \$ 3.25 | \$15.00 |
| Roast beef.....                              | 2.35    | 4.00    | 15.00   |         |
| Roast mutton.....                            | 2.40    | 4.75    | 16.50   |         |
| Sliced dried beef.....                       | 3.10    | 4.90    | 17.50   | 56.00   |
| Ox tongue, medium.....                       | 2.75    | 4.50    | 8.75    | 32.50   |
| Lunch tongue.....                            | 2.75    | 4.50    | 8.75    | 32.50   |
| Corn beef hash.....                          | 1.50    |         | 4.25    |         |
| Hamburger steaks with onions.....            | 1.50    | 2.35    | 4.25    |         |
| Vienna style sausage.....                    | 1.15    | 2.25    | 4.15    |         |
| Veal loaf, medium size.....                  | 2.00    |         |         |         |
| Chili con carne with, or without, beans..... |         | 1.25    |         |         |
| Potted meats.....                            | .80     |         |         |         |

## BARRELED PORK AND BEEF.

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Mess pork, regular.....                | 27.00 |
| Family back pork, 35 to 45 pieces..... | 28.00 |
| Clear pork back, 40 to 50 pieces.....  | 24.50 |
| Clear pork back, 50 to 60 pieces.....  | 23.50 |
| Clear plate pork, 20 to 35 pieces..... | 22.50 |
| Clear plate pork, 35 to 45 pieces..... | 21.00 |
| Bean pork.....                         | 19.50 |
| Brisket pork.....                      | 22.50 |
| Plate beef.....                        | 14.00 |
| Extra plate beef, 200-lb. barrels..... | 15.50 |

## BUTTERINE.

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| 1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi-<br>cago..... | @19     |
| Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....                       | @20     |
| Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @5 lbs.....                   | @19 1/2 |
| Shortenings, 30 @60 lb. tubs.....                         | @16     |
| Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.....                          | @19     |

## DRY SALT MEATS.

|                                |         |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Extra short ribs.....          | @12     |
| Extra short ribs.....          | @12     |
| Short clear milt.....          | @13     |
| Clear bellies, 14 @20 lbs..... | @14     |
| Clear bellies, 18 @20 lbs..... | @13 1/2 |
| Clear bellies, 20 @25 lbs..... | @13     |

|                                |         |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Clear bellies, 25 @30 lbs..... | @12 1/2 |
| Rib bellies, 20 @25 lbs.....   | @13 1/2 |
| Rib bellies, 25 @30 lbs.....   | @13 1/2 |
| Fat backs, 10 @12 lbs.....     | @10 1/2 |
| Fat backs, 12 @14 lbs.....     | @11     |
| Fat backs, 14 @16 lbs.....     | @11 1/2 |
| Regular plates.....            | @9 1/2  |
| Butts.....                     | @7 1/2  |

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Regular hams, fancy, 14 @16 lbs.....                          | @30            |
| Skinned hams, fancy, 16 @18 lbs.....                          | @32 1/2        |
| Standard regular hams, 12 @16 lbs.....                        | 27 1/2 @28 1/2 |
| Picnics, 6 @8 lbs.....  | @16 1/2        |
| Breakfast bacon, fancy, 6 @8 lbs.....                         | @26            |
| Standard bacon, 6 @8 lbs.....                                 | @28            |
| Standard bacon, 8 @12 lbs.....                                | 26 @27         |
| Standard bacon, 12 @14 lbs.....                               | @23 1/2        |
| Standard bacon, strips, 6 @7 lbs.....                         | @23 1/2        |
| Cooked hams, choice, skin on, surplus fat<br>off, smoked..... | @47 1/2        |
| Cooked hams, choice, skinned, surplus fat<br>off, smoked..... | @49            |
| Cooked hams, choice, skinned, surplus fat<br>off, smoked..... | @52            |
| Picnics, skin on, surplus fat off, smoked.....                | @28            |
| Picnics, skinned, surplus fat off, smoked.....                | @29            |
| Loin roll.....  | @51            |

## FERTILIZERS.

|                                   | Per unit.      |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Ground dried blood.....           | \$ 4.40 @ 4.50 |
| Unground and crushed blood.....   | 4.15 @ 4.30    |
| Concentrated tankage, ground..... | 3.50 @ 3.75    |
| Hoofmeal.....                     | 3.40 @ 3.50    |
| Ground tankage, 10 to 11%.....    | 3.65 @ 3.75    |
| Ground tankage, 8 1/2 to 9%.....  | 3.15 @ 3.50    |
| Crushed and unground tankage..... | 2.50 @ 3.25    |
| Ground raw bone, per ton.....     | 36.00 @ 38.00  |
| Ground steam bone, per ton.....   | 28.00 @ 30.00  |
| Unground steam bone.....          | 22.00 @ 24.00  |
| Unground bone tankage.....        | 20.00 @ 22.00  |

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

|                                | Per Ton.          |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| No. 1 horns.....               | \$225.00 @ 250.00 |
| No. 2 horns.....               | 175.00 @ 200.00   |
| No. 3 horns.....               | 75.00 @ 125.00    |
| Horns, black.....              | 30.00 @ 32.50     |
| Horns, stripped.....           | 35.00 @ 38.00     |
| Horns, white.....              | 45.00 @ 75.00     |
| Grinding horns.....            | 32.50 @ 35.00     |
| Round shin bones, heavies..... | 100.00 @ 110.00   |
| Round shin bones, lights.....  | 80.00 @ 90.00     |
| Flat shin bones, heavies.....  | 90.00 @ 95.00     |
| Flat shin bones, lights.....   | 80.00 @ 85.00     |
| Thigh bones, heavies.....      | 90.00 @ 95.00     |
| Thigh bones, lights.....       | 80.00 @ 85.00     |
| Skulls, jaws and knuckles..... | 35.00 @ 37.50     |

Note—Foregoing horns, hoots and bones must be assorted, free from grease, hard and clean.

## LARD (Unrefined).

|                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Prime, steam, cash.....  | @11.37     |
| Prime, steam, loose..... | @10.97     |
| Neutral lard.....        | 13 @13 1/2 |

## LARD (Refined).

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....   | 12 1/2 @13     |
| Pure lard.....  | 12 1/2 @13 1/2 |
| Compound.....   | 12 1/2 @12 1/2 |
| Barrels, 1/2 over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 over<br>tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c to 1c over<br>tierces. |                |

## OLEO OIL AND STEARINE.

|                                  |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Oleo oil, extra.....             | 11 1/2 @11 1/2 |
| Oleo stock.....                  | 10 1/2 @11     |
| Prime No. 2, oleo oil.....       | 9 1/2 @10      |
| Prime No. 2, oleo stock.....     | 9 @9 1/2       |
| No. 3 oleo oil.....              | 8 1/2 @9       |
| No. 3 oleo stock.....            | 8 @9           |
| Prime oleo stearine, edible..... | 9 @9 1/2       |
| No. 2 oleo stearine, edible..... | 7 1/2 @8       |

## TALLOW AND GREASES.

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Edible tallow.....                         | 7 1/2 @8     |
| Choice country tallow.....                 | 6 1/2 @7     |
| Packers, prime, loose tallow.....          | 6 1/2 @6 1/2 |
| Packers, No. 1 loose, tallow.....          | 6 @6         |
| Packers' No. 2 tallow.....                 | 5 @5 1/2     |
| White, choice grease.....                  | 7 @7 1/2     |
| White, "A" grease.....                     | 6 1/2 @7     |
| Yellow grease, 10 to 15 per cent acid..... | 5 1/2 @5 1/2 |
| Yellow grease, 15 to 30 per cent acid..... | 5 @5         |
| Brown grease.....                          | 5 @5         |
| Cracking grease.....                       | 5 1/2 @5 1/2 |
| Bone, naptha extracted.....                | 4 1/2 @5     |
| House.....                                 | 5 @5 1/2     |

## VEGETABLE OILS.

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| Cottonseed oil—White, deodorized in bbls.....          | 12 @12 1/2        |
| Yellow, deodorized, in bbls.....                       | 11 1/2 @12        |
| P. S. Y., loose, Chicago.....                          | 9 1/2 @10         |
| P. S. Y., soap grade, loose.....                       | nom. 9 1/2 @9 1/2 |
| Soap stock, bbls., concn., 65%, f. o. b.<br>Texas..... | @4 1/2            |
| Barbers' special cooking oil.....                      | @13 1/2           |
| Linseed oil, loose, per gal.....                       | 35 @36            |
| Corn oil, loose.....                                   | 8 1/2 @8 1/2      |
| Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast.....        | 9 1/2 @10         |
| Cocunut oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast.....          | 6 1/2 @7 1/2      |

## ANIMAL OILS.

|                                     |                |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Prime lard oil.....                 | 14 @14 1/2     |
| Extra winter strained lard oil..... | 10 1/2 @11     |
| Extra lard oil.....                 | 10 1/2 @10 1/2 |
| Extra No. 1 lard oil.....           | 9 1/2 @10      |
| No. 1 lard oil.....                 | 9 @9 1/2       |
| No. 2 lard oil.....                 | 8 1/2 @8 1/2   |
| Pure neatfoot oil.....              | 14 @14 1/2     |



# Retail Section

## Special Education for Retailers of Meat

There was a day, not so long ago, when education was only for priests and clerks. Today education is well-nigh universal, and is coming to be more and more of the nature of training definitely related to a particular purpose. Indeed, there seems to be no limit to the extension of education into the various fields of human endeavor. The Army, during the War, was one vast school, with fighting a very small part of its total activity; and now, in recognition of the fact that training is necessary to skilled performance of any sort, the meat industry is planning to go to school.

The Central Continuation School of Milwaukee and the Milwaukee Meat Council now have up for discussion the establishment of a course of instruction for assistants and apprentices in the meat retailing trade.

This movement is being watched with much interest by the National Association of Meat Councils, and the United Master Butchers' Association of America, since the relations there worked out will in all probability serve as a pattern for similar arrangements in many parts of the United States.

### Making Efficient Retailers.

The general situation which seems to justify this cooperation of meat retailers and continuation schools may be characterized as follows: The meat industry, including producer, manufacturer and retailer, is of vast extent and of critical importance, not only as an essential feature of agriculture, but as providing, to all of the people, foods of the highest nutritive and dietetic value. Virtually the entire contact of this industry with the consumer is through the meat retailer. It is therefore highly important to the industry as a whole that this contact be efficient and mutually satisfactory.

The business of the retailer of meats is one of considerable complication and difficulty. The products of the business are of great variety, cost prices vary widely and rapidly and the portions as sold at retail vary greatly as to character and price per pound. The products of the business are mostly of a highly perishable nature, the expense of holding, by refrigeration, is considerable, and there is constant loss in weight from evaporation of moisture and also loss of weight from necessary trimming. The sanitary requirements of the business are exacting; the physical labor involved is extensive and arduous; while the average size of transactions by sale is small. The delivery service must be rapid and reliable, so that the expense of delivery is high; and a system of accounting should be in operation which is adequate to the accurate guidance of the business.

### Must Have Skillful Men.

Now in order to carry on such a business with profit to the proprietor, and with satisfaction to the consumer, it is necessary that the help be competent and skillful, and of a grade far above that of ordinary labor, in fact fully equivalent to that in any other skilled trade.

The continuation school system of Wisconsin, which has been a model for similar systems in nearly half of the states of the

Union, provides part-time schooling for the boy and the girl between the ages of 14 and 17, whether working or not, who are not attending the public school, also for all apprentices, and for others, irrespective of age, who wish to continue their education.

Its operation is in harmony with and largely dependent on the system of apprenticeship provided for by the labor unions and by the laws of Wisconsin.

In effect, it takes these boys and girls, who on whatever account are not in school, teaches them what they need to know for the next step upward, helps them to get into desirable relations of employment, and gives them the instruction, the guidance and the inspiration necessary for advancement. The continuation school is a highly practical and beneficent institution.

### Practical Detail Courses Taught.

Now what can the Continuation School do for the retailer of meats? The following outline for a course of instruction has been suggested as a basis for discussion:

Instruction is to be given mainly in the shop, supplemented by class-room discussion, on the following subjects: 1. Grades of meat; 2. Cutting and preparation of meat.

Instruction is to be given mainly or wholly at the school in these subjects: 3. Buying; 4. Salesmanship; 5. Accounting; 6. Advertising and window display; 7. Cooking meat; 8. Market sanitation; 9. Automobile management; 10. Refrigeration.

Related academic instruction is, to be given in the following subjects: 11. Commercial law; 12. Commercial arithmetic; 13. Commercial English.

By way of comment on the significance of these studies—thorough understanding of the grades of meat, and of the cutting and preparation of meats, is necessary to the usefulness of the worker in the shop. A cutter who does not use his head, and cut to advantage, may lose the shop more than the amount of his wages. Dull wits cost more than dull knives. The school can systematize and emphasize the facts as to these matters learned in the shop.

### Things Retailers Must Know.

Mastery of the science and the art of buying and selling is half of the business and a simple and accurate system of accounting is, to a retailer of meats, like a compass to a mariner. The principles of these subjects can readily be taught in school.

Advertising is your introduction to your customer. If it is effective it starts you off on the right foot. It pays to know how to advertise, and skilled guidance helps one to learn.

In order to advise the cook wisely it is necessary that the meat salesman know how to cook meat himself. The better the cook the better the salesman. The schools are already experienced and proficient in teaching cooking.

No retail meat dealer could stay in business for a week without some observance of the principles of sanitation; but pains taken without knowing how and where to take them are worse than wasted. Practical guidance in sanitation can readily be given in school.

And there is room for mechanical training in the meat retailer's business. Must you 'phone the garage to tow you in; and has the ice machine "got your goat?" Or are your machines your obedient servants?

Instruction in mechanics is successful and popular in continuation schools.

### How to Meet People.

But the most important relations of the retailer of meats are with people. The retailer must know his rights and duties in matters of business practice, and must be able to figure out his interests rapidly and accurately; further, unless he is to be at a disadvantage in personal relations he must be able to express himself in the best of the King's English.

Regarding all of these subjects the Continuation School can teach the principles, and the business furnishes the practice. Principles and practice make a winning team.

It is the idea of those interested in this project that an assistant in a retail meat shop, who has pursued such a course of study as that outlined above, in his spare time, will be greatly improved, thereby, not only as a worker in the shop, but as a growing man, on the way toward advancement in business and as a member of society.

Why shouldn't the meat retailer's boy have the benefit of the same look upward and onward that is being provided for apprentices in all other skilled trades? And why shouldn't the meat retailer, and the whole meat industry, have the benefit to be derived from increased intelligence and efficiency of the young men coming up in the retail meat business?

### MEAT COUNCIL GETS RESULTS.

An example of the effectiveness of co-operation between retailers and packers through the meat council plan is given in a recent statement issued by A. F. Grimm, chairman of the New York Meat Council, in which Mr. Grimm says:

The question is often asked, "What is the Master Butchers' Association doing?" Here is just one of the many things it is doing for the retail butcher:

The Meat Council's effectiveness as a medium of co-operative efforts toward creating a better understanding and agreeable relations between the retailer and the packer has often been the source of much criticism and skepticism, but regardless of this attitude on the part of many, the Meat Council is proving a tremendous factor in allaying much suspicion on the part of the retailer as to the packer's desire for fair play and co-operation in their business relations to the butcher.

The old charge of the wholesaler retailing has for years been a source of much annoyance and a great handicap to the realization of that happy state of co-operation for which the Meat Council was organized and is slowly but surely accomplishing.

Mr. Grimm relates the case of a New York packer, one of whose branches was charged with selling at retail. Through the efforts of the Meat Council the matter was brought to the attention of the company's head in New York, and the matter was quickly adjusted. Mr. Grimm states that the members of the Meat Council are much pleased at the spirit shown "and believes that the demonstrated effectiveness of the Council's work in amicably smoothing out this misunderstanding is but a happy augury of future developments making for mutual understanding and harmonious co-operation generally."

Mr. Grimm and his colleagues were the





No. 10 Short Column

Same QUALITY—Same FEATURES. With electric or reflector attachment.

## BARNES SHORT COLUMN SCALES FOR REFRIGERATED COUNTERS

The Barnes Short Column is 2½ inches lower than our Regular, so that when it is set up on a refrigerated counter or any other high counter the reading line will be at the level of the merchant's eye. This does away with the disagreeable feature of having to look up at the chart or standing on a platform to be at the correct height.

**BARNES SCALE CO.**  
Detroit, Michigan

originators of the meat council idea, and the attitude and co-operation of this type of men has been largely responsible for the beneficial results obtained and the better feeling throughout the entire trade.

### DETROIT SAUSAGE CAMPAIGN.

Detroit has just been having a successful sausage campaign which has been put on under the auspices of the Detroit Meat Council.

For two weeks during the "Eat More Sausage" time, displays were shown in many of the retail markets of the city and every retailer was urged to suggest the purchase of sausage to his patrons. Posters, such as have proved a success in other cities, were used. One of these read: "Sausage furnishes a full meal for little money." Another was this: "Sausage is all edible and involves no waste in time or preparation." Still another was as follows: "Choice meats and fine herbs and spices scientifically blended give sausage a wholesome flavor."

As a result of the energetic efforts of the officers of the Detroit Council the sausage campaign in that city is an example that other cities may well follow.

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

R. Besak has purchased a meat market in North English, Ia.

Jos. R. Murdock will conduct the White Market at Milford, Utah.

Herman Shogren has opened a meat market at Shafer, Minn.

The City Meat Market, Palouse, Wash., has been destroyed by fire.

A meat market has been added to the Morrow store at Mullan, Idaho.

D. A. Royer has sold his market at Mendon, Mich., to H. A. Christensen.

R. J. Kreibich has opened a meat market in the Hale Bldg., Lewis, Wis.

John Eckel has sold his meat market at Bellefonte, Pa., to Earl Armstrong.

Rapp Bros. will conduct a meat market in the Loeb Bldg., Highland Park, Ill.

Albert Asselin has purchased the meat market of Jos. Roberts at Calumet, Mich.

Albert Asselin has purchased the meat market of Jos. Roberts at Hancock, Mich.

A meat market has been added to the store of J. W. Payne & Co., at Sublette, Ill.

L. R. Blackburn will open a meat market at 305 East Warder street, Marion, Ill.

The meat market of George Anderson, Denison, Texas, was recently damaged by fire.

A. M. Goeden will shortly open a meat market at 621 University Ave., Madison, Wis.

Axel Christiansen and L. M. Smith will engage in the meat business at Decatur, Neb.

Roy McCullough and J. J. Pence have opened a meat market at Kellersburg, Penn.

J. A. Mickle & Co. are adding many improvements to their meat market at Plymouth, Ill.

Joe and Wm. Schaffner have opened a meat market in the Boushor Bldg., Du-rand, Wis.

M. J. Riley has purchased the meat market of Chris Sorenson on Main street, Ames, Ia.

E. A. Tassi has opened the Superior Meat Market in the Sweed Bldg., Petaluma, Calif.

Albert Stevenson will shortly conduct a meat market in the Deutsch Bldg., Flan-dreau, S. D.

J. B. Brooks and Carl Pancratz have purchased the meat market of Paul Rohr at Wallowa, Ore.

H. R. Oakley has purchased the Sunshine Meat Market at 1135 Pacific Ave., San Pedro, Calif.

The meat market of Sam Lind, 125 Third Ave., Cedar Rapids, Ia., was recently damaged by fire.

The meat market of E. C. Arbogast, West Main St., Sydney, Ohio, was recently damaged by fire.

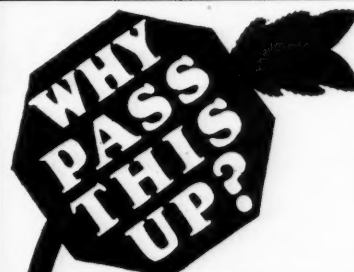
Chester Martin and Grant Sellers have purchased the meat market of W. A. Jones at Columbia City, Ind.

W. F. Fox has purchased the LuAllen meat market at Newman, Ill., and is adding many improvements.

The meat market of E. Anderson, 610 W. Madison street, Ottawa, Ill., was damaged by fire a short time ago.

The meat market and grocery store of Aechternacht & Stedman, Marshall, Texas, was recently damaged by fire.

Sam Glick has sold the Diamond Meat Market at Eighth and Amitt streets, Homestead, Penn., to the Keystone Grocery & Tea Co.



**Baker Ice Machines  
are Cheaper NOW  
than before the war**

The money that a Baker will save you in one month will astonish you. With the low prices now in effect on Baker machines there is no need for any meat market to be losing so much money on ice and spoiled meats or fish.

### It's Not Too Late to Install a Baker

Figure up your ice costs these months — then the money you have lost in spoiled meats. It will convince you that every day you delay in installing mechanical refrigeration that you lose money.

Over 5,000 Baker Plants are now installed and our new factory now enables us to give you quicker service than you could hope to get elsewhere.



### Valuable Refrigeration Information Sent Free

The book shown on the left contains money saving information that you will want. Remember, it is free.

**Baker Ice Machine Co.,  
Omaha, Nebr.**

Gentlemen:  
Please send us your booklet No. 42D.

Name .....

Str. ....

City..... State.....

### For Sausage Makers

## BELL'S

Patent Parchment Lined

## SAUSAGE BAGS

and

## SAUSAGE SEASONINGS

For Samples and Prices, write

**THE WM. G. BELL CO.**  
BOSTON MASS.

# New York Section

W. M. Gregory, Norfolk, Va., was a recent visitor to the New York Produce Exchange.

G. H. Rasch, of the hide department of Morris & Company, Chicago, was in town this week.

E. A. Cudahy, Jr., vice-president of the Cudahy Packing Company, with his wife, sailed on the Aquitania on Tuesday for a short visit to Europe.

B. Kaufman, a very old employee of Wilson & Company, formerly of New York, now with the finance department of that company in Chicago, was seen in town this week.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for week ending July 29 on shipments sold out, ranged from 9.00 cents to 16.50 cents per pound, and averaged 14.25 cents per pound.

G. Van Gelder of Amsterdam, Holland, was a visitor in the New York office of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER this week. Mr. Van Gelder, who is president of G. Van Gelder & Company, said there was a president and vice-president on the Aquitania on the way over—former Vice-President Marshall being a passenger also.

Following is a report of the New York City Health Department of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending July 29, 1922: Meat—Manhattan, 694½ lbs.; Brooklyn, 3 lbs.; The Bronx, 10 lbs. Total, 707½ lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 5,020 lbs.; Brooklyn, 141 lbs. Total, 5,161 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 2,170 lbs.; Bronx, 104 lbs. Total, 2,274 lbs.

Albert T. Rohe, of Rohe & Bro., accompanied by Mrs. Rohe and their young son, returned to New York this week from a six weeks' trip to the Pacific Coast. He visited Southern California and went up the Coast to the Canadian Rockies, coming home by way of Salt Lake City and Denver. As vice president of the Institute of American Meat Packers Mr. Rohe took the opportunity to survey the country from that angle as he passed through it.

Fred Hirsch, representative of the Bronx Branch of the United Master Butchers, has conceived a novel plan for advertising this branch, and at the same time telling non-members why they should become members of the association. In one of the windows of a large wholesale beef house at Westchester and Brook Avenues is an ornate frame in which is placed each week a display card giving information about the work being accomplished for the members and announcing the date of the following meetings.

## EASTERN MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

Meat trade conditions for the week at New York, Philadelphia and Boston are reviewed by the United States Bureau of Markets as follows:

Despite a rather narrow demand for all fresh meats, prices at eastern markets generally were slightly higher than the

previous week. Better grades of all classes were relatively scarce, while lower grades were in excess of the demand.

Excepting Boston, where receipts were reported lighter than the previous week, markets were well supplied. Choice steer and the good cow beef were relatively scarce at all markets and the tendency on these was mostly upward. On account of more liberal supplies and a continued narrow demand, all lower grades were weak. Closing prices on these were mostly 50c to \$1 below a week ago, with conditions at Boston relatively more steady than other markets. The offerings of bulls were light, but in all cases were ample for the limited demand. Boston held steady with last Friday, while New York and Philadelphia closed practically \$1 off. Kosher beef market held steady to firm until after midweek, when New York weakened and closed unevenly 50c to \$1 lower than the opening.

All veal markets were generally dull and draggy. Bulk of receipts were of medium and common grades, running mostly to heavyweights. Except Boston, where receipts were light, the tendency after Monday was toward lower levels, Philadelphia being the weak spot in the east,

where prices at the close were \$1 to \$2 below a week ago.

With lower grades comprising the bulk of receipts, lamb markets were generally slow, but held a relatively stronger position than the previous week. Excepting Boston, where declines of \$2 to \$3 were registered, conditions showed some improvement, particularly on good and choice grades. Closing prices at New York were \$1 to \$2 higher, Philadelphia about \$2 higher and Boston mostly \$2 to \$3 lower than last Friday.

With receipts very uneven and only a small percentage of good mutton offered, markets were dull and prices practically unchanged. The light movement resulted in some accumulation of heavy fat bucks and ewes at the end of the week and on these concessions were made.

The offerings of strictly fresh pork constituted only a small percentage of the week's receipts. Light loins, except at Philadelphia, held a relatively strong position, while heavier averages were dull to lower. Frozen loins constituted the bulk of receipts and these sold unevenly \$2 to \$4 under fresh. Shoulder cuts were generally steady and receipts about equal to the limited demand.

## Plan to Stabilize the Lamb Market

Plans for the more orderly marketing of native lambs at Jersey City and New York City, and the elimination of violent fluctuations in prices of live and dressed lambs at these markets, are to be worked out by a committee representing livestock commission men, slaughterers, retailers, railroads, stockyard companies at Jersey City and New York, eastern lamb producers, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

This committee was appointed as a result of the conference called by the United States Department of Agriculture, at Jersey City July 21. At this conference members of the trade representing the various interests engaged in the handling, marketing, slaughtering, and retailing of

lambs at Jersey City and New York met representatives of sheep and lamb producers and the department. Practically all the factors responsible for the wide fluctuation in lamb prices at Jersey City during certain periods were brought out by full discussion.

The conference developed the fact that the lamb problem at Jersey City is a production and marketing problem combined, and that its solution lies largely in the hands of the producers and slaughterers of native lambs although livestock commission men and retail meat dealers can assist in remedying the situation.

### Occupies Key Position.

Jersey City occupies a key position in the channel of distribution between the lamb producers and the largest center of consumption inasmuch as it is the final public concentration point for live lambs destined for New York City, the greatest consuming center for dressed lamb in the United States and a market that requires a high-grade product.

It was shown that ordinarily Jersey City has the reputation of being the highest lamb market in the country but that during June, July, and August it suffers violent price fluctuations because of the big increase in receipts of native lambs from Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and New York without any material decrease in the supply of live and dressed lambs received there and at New York City from Western points. The situation is complicated by the marked irregularity in the volume of the daily receipts during those months and by the inferior quality of the offerings, most of which arrive unsorted and ungraded.

It was brought out that the poor quality of these lambs is due largely to the failure of producers to use better breeding stock and proper feeding methods and to dock and castrate their lambs at the proper time. The fact that native lambs in so many instances become infected in the summer months with disease of parasitic

### MEAT TRADE MOVIES—NO. 5.



SHOWING HOW IT SHOULD BE DONE.  
George Kramer, President of Ye Olde New York Branch, is the star demonstrator when it comes to cutting up meat.

origin, particularly stomach worms, makes it very important that they be marketed before the milk fat disappears.

These lambs usually are dropped at a period which requires that they be marketed during the months of June, July and August, hence they are a perishable product from a marketing standpoint. When they reach Jersey City in larger numbers than the demand can absorb and come in competition with the high-grade live and dressed Western lambs, prices break sharply and effect the lamb market generally at all points. Declines in the dressed market often are more drastic than those in the live market.

#### Better Breeding Stock Urged.

It was agreed at the conference that producers of native lambs should use better breeding stock; supply ample feed both to the ewes and lambs for maximum gains in order to market the lambs before they become infested with parasites, and practice docking and castration.

It was agreed, also, that producers in the different areas should reach an understanding which will lead to the lengthening of the breeding and marketing period; and that they should co-operate in their marketing in such a way as will insure grading and sorting in the country and more orderly movement of lambs to market. In this connection it was suggested that the price which appears to be generally followed in certain states of contracting lambs to country buyers for delivery during stated periods is largely responsible for the irregularity in the daily receipts at Jersey City. If shippers would consign some of their lambs, particularly the lower grades, to other markets where there is a better outlet it would do much towards remedying the undesirable conditions at Jersey City and New York. Feeding stations established in the East as reservoirs from which to feed the market as supplies are needed also were mentioned as a means for remedying conditions.

Producers and commission men recommended that local and Western slaughterers co-operate by endeavoring to reduce the volume of their direct shipments and their shipments of western dressed lamb to Jersey City and New York from middle western markets at periods when gluts are known to occur in order to insure a supply no greater than the demand. It was also suggested that livestock commission men advise their patrons as to when gluts usually occur and when there are good reasons to believe one will occur, explaining fully what happens when undesirable and unfinished lambs are sent to the Jersey City market.

It was recommended that retailers feature lamb in their advertising and selling efforts during the period of excessive receipts and give consumers advantage of recessions in wholesale prices. Any steps taken along this line would encourage consumption and tend to check price fluctuations.

#### Personnel of Committee.

Although the movement of native lambs to market will soon be completed for the current year, the conference was unanimous in its desire to work out plans immediately which will insure more orderly marketing and less price fluctuation. The following committee was appointed to work to this end with representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture:

H. K. Nickell, United Dressed Beef Co., New York; L. S. Joseph, Vice President New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Co., New York; George Kramer, United Master Butchers of America, New York; H. D. Wimer, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia; Geo. A. Shannon, Vice President New York and New Jersey Live-Stock Association, Jersey City; J. H. Meek, Chief, Bureau of Markets, Richmond, Va.; and R. C. Bonham, President and General Manager Jersey City Stock Yards, Jersey City, N. J.

## Any kind of Sausage, Hams or Bacon

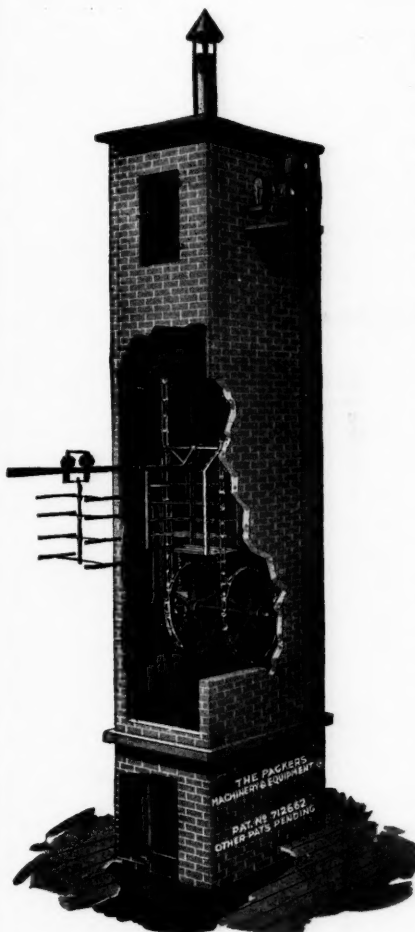


Illustration of Type A-9

### Smoked in a Hildebrandt Revolving Smoke House

will establish trade and bring the highest market values.

#### Because

it is the only system for smoking meat products on the market which produces a uniform heat, smoke and color 24 hours of the day if required.

The "Hildebrandt System" is positively a continuous operation. The conveyor mechanism passes upward over top sprockets and down the opposite side, meat products being removed from Smoke House on the same floor from which it is loaded, or it can be loaded on one floor and unloaded on any floor or position required.

Eliminates the moving of ham and bacon cages by elevator.

Any kind of Sausage, Hams or Bacon can be uniformly smoked in the

### Hildebrandt Revolving Smoke House.

**Saves 100% to 500% in  
floor space.**

#### BUILT IN TWO TYPES:

Type A-8—Carries the sausage sticks only—Capacity (app.) 1,000 lbs. to 1,200 lbs. per hour.  
Type A-9—Carries the sausage cages attached rigidly to chain with rail attachment in the center for carrying ham and bacon cages. Sausage sticks can be placed on the cages in this house.

Detailed description and information on request

Address

**The Packers Machinery & Equipment Co.**  
1400 West 47th Street  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



### CHATILLON BUTCHER MEAT BEAMS

The finest, most serviceable meat beam developed and built for packers and butchers. The meat beam that progressive firms use. Strong and compact, only 28½ inches long. May be swung out of the way when not in use. Full capacity can be weighed on the brass beams. There are no extra loose weights which get lost.

Capacities of 600 and 1,100 pounds.

Your supply house has full information

**JOHN CHATILLON & SONS**

Established 1835

Manufacturers of Scales and Butchers' Supplies  
85-99 Cliff Street  
New York City, N. Y.

## Thomson & Taylor Company

**Recleaned Whole and Ground  
Spices for Meat Packers**

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

|                         |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Steers, good to prime   | 8.00@9.20 |
| Cows, common to choice  | 1.25@5.50 |
| Bulls, common to choice | 4.25@5.75 |

## LIVE CALVES.

|                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Calves, veals, prime, per 100 lbs. | 13.00@13.50 |
| Calves, veals, common to medium    | 8.50@11.50  |
| Calves, veals, culls, per 100 lbs. | 6.50@ 7.50  |

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Lambs, prime, 100 lbs.                    | 14.00@14.50 |
| Sheep, ewes, prime, 100 lbs.              | 6.25@ 6.50  |
| Sheep, ewes, common to good, per 100 lbs. | 3.50@ 6.00  |
| Sheep, wethers                            | 6.50@ 7.50  |

## LIVE HOGS.

|                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Hogs, heavy         | 11 1/2 @ 11 3/4 |
| Hogs, medium        | @ 12 1/4        |
| Hogs, 140 lbs.      | @ 12 1/4        |
| Pigs, under 70 lbs. | @ 12 1/4        |
| Roughs              | 8 1/2 @ 9       |

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

|                        |             |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Choice, native, heavy  | 17 1/2 @ 18 |
| Choice, native, light  | 17 @ 18     |
| Native, common to fair | 16 @ 17     |

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

|                                       |           |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Native steers, 600@800 lbs.           | @ 16      |
| Native steers, 600@800 lbs.           | @ 16      |
| Native choice yearlings, 400@600 lbs. | @ 17      |
| Western steers, 600@800 lbs.          | @ 12      |
| Texas steers, 300@600 lbs.            | @ 10      |
| Good to choice heifers                | @ 14      |
| Good to choice heifers                | @ 15      |
| Choice cows                           | @ 12      |
| Common to fair cows                   | @ 10      |
| Fresh bologna bulls                   | 8 @ 8 1/2 |

## BEEF CUTS.

|                            | Western.        | City.         |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| No. 1 ribs                 | @ 19 21         | @ 22          |
| No. 2 ribs                 | @ 13 20         | @ 21          |
| No. 3 ribs                 | @ 10 18         | @ 19          |
| No. 1 loins                | @ 27 27         | @ 29          |
| No. 2 loins                | @ 20 25         | @ 26          |
| No. 3 loins                | @ 13 22         | @ 24          |
| No. 1 hinds and ribs       | 21 1/2 @ 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 @ 24   |
| No. 2 hinds and ribs       | 20 @ 21         | 21 @ 22       |
| No. 3 hinds and ribs       | 14 @ 16         | 18 1/2 @ 20   |
| No. 1 rounds               | @ 16 17         | @ 17 1/2      |
| No. 2 rounds               | @ 13 @ 10       | @ 15          |
| No. 3 rounds               | @ 10 @ 10       | @ 11          |
| No. 1 chucks               | @ 7 @ 7         | @ 9           |
| No. 2 chucks               | @ 5 @ 5         | @ 8           |
| No. 3 chucks               | @ 6 @ 6         | 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2 |
| Bolognas                   | @ 22 @ 23       | @ 23          |
| Rolls, reg., 6@8 lbs. avg. | @ 17 @ 18       | @ 18          |
| Rolls, reg., 4@6 lbs. avg. | @ 17 @ 18       | @ 18          |
| Tenderloins, 4@5 lbs. avg. | @ 80 @ 90       | @ 90          |
| Tenderloins, 5@6 lbs. avg. | @ 80 @ 90       | @ 90          |
| Shoulder clods             | @ 10 @ 11       | @ 11          |

## DRESSED CALVES.

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb. | @ 30      |
| Veals, country dressed, per lb.             | @ 23      |
| Western calves, choice                      | @ 17      |
| Western calves, fair to good                | @ 12      |
| Grassers and buttermilks                    | @ 10 @ 12 |

## DRESSED HOGS.

|                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| Hogs, heavy    | @ 16 1/2 |
| Hogs, 180 lbs. | @ 16 1/2 |
| Hogs, 160 lbs. | @ 17 1/2 |
| Hogs, 140 lbs. | @ 17 1/2 |
| Pigs, 80 lbs.  | @ 17 1/2 |

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Lambs, choice, spring | 25 @ 27 |
| Lambs, poor to good   | 15 @ 24 |
| Sheep, choice         | 16 @ 17 |
| Sheep, medium to good | 12 @ 15 |
| Sheep, culls          | 8 @ 11  |

## SMOKED MEATS.

|                                   |             |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Hams, 8@10 lbs. avg.              | 30 @ 31     |
| Hams, 10@12 lbs. avg.             | 30 @ 31     |
| Hams, 12@14 lbs. avg.             | 29 @ 30     |
| Picnics, 4@6 lbs. avg.            | 17 @ 18     |
| Picnics, 6@8 lbs. avg.            | 16 @ 17     |
| Rollettes, 6@8 lbs. avg., per lb. | 18 1/2 @ 19 |
| Beef tongue, light                | 35 @ 40     |
| Beef tongue, heavy                | 43 @ 45     |
| Bacon, boneless, Western          | 24 1/2 @ 25 |
| Bacon, boneless, city             | 24 1/2 @ 25 |
| Pickled bellies, 10@12 lbs. avg.  | 17 @ 18     |

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Fresh pork loins, Western, 10@12 lbs. avg. | @ 23        |
| Frozen pork loins, 10@12 lbs. avg.         | @ 22        |
| Fresh pork tenderloins                     | 48 @ 50     |
| Frozen pork tenderloins                    | 45 @ 48     |
| Shoulders, city, 10@12 lbs. avg.           | 16 @ 17     |
| Shoulders, Western, 10@12 lbs. avg.        | 15 1/2 @ 16 |
| Butts, boneless, Western                   | 22 @ 23     |
| Butts, regular, Western                    | 19 @ 20     |
| Fresh hams, city, 8@10 lbs. avg.           | 23 @ 24     |
| Fresh hams, Western, 10@12 lbs. avg.       | 22 @ 23     |
| Fresh picnic hams, Western, 6@8 lbs. avg.  | @ 15        |
| Extra lean pork trimmings                  | @ 17        |
| Regular lean pork trimmings                | @ 10        |
| Fresh spare ribs                           | 10 1/2 @ 12 |
| Raw leaf lard                              | @ 13        |

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs. | 110.00@125.00 |
| Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.  | 100.00@110.00 |
| Black hoofs, per ton                               | 35.00@ 40.00  |
| Striped hoofs, per ton                             | 35.00@ 40.00  |
| White hoofs, per ton                               | 80.00@ 90.00  |
| Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.      | 110.00@125.00 |
| Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1s.            | 225.00@275.00 |
| Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2s.            | 175.00@200.00 |
| Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3s.            | 100.00@150.00 |

## FANCY MEATS.

|                                   |               |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Fresh steer tongues, L.C., trim'd | @ 40c a pound |
| Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed    | @ 35c a pound |
| Calves, heads, scalded            | @ 65c a piece |
| Sweetbreads, veal                 | @ 75c a pair  |
| Sweetbreads, beef                 | @ 40c a pound |
| Beef kidneys                      | @ 16c a pound |
| Mutton kidneys                    | @ 6c each     |
| Livers, beef                      | @ 14c a pound |
| Oxtails                           | @ 10c a pound |
| Hearts, beef                      | @ 6c a pound  |
| Rolls, beef                       | @ 18c a pound |
| Beef hanging tenders              | @ 12c a pound |
| Lamb fries                        | @ 10c a pair  |

## BUTCHER'S FAT.

|                      |         |
|----------------------|---------|
| Ordinary shop fat    | @ 2     |
| Breast fat           | @ 4     |
| Edible suet          | @ 5     |
| Indedible suet       | @ 4     |
| Shop bones, per cwt. | 20 @ 25 |

## SPICES.

|                      | Whole. | Ground. |
|----------------------|--------|---------|
| Pepper, Sing., white | 14 1/2 | 17 1/2  |
| Pepper, Sing., black | 10 1/2 | 13 1/2  |
| Pepper, red          | 36     | 40      |
| Allspice             | 5 1/2  | 8 1/2   |
| Cinnamon             | 11 1/2 | 15 1/2  |
| Coriander            | 7      | 10      |
| Cloves               | 31     | 36      |
| Ginger               | 11     | 14      |
| Mace                 | 48     | 53      |

## CURING MATERIALS.

|                                     | In lots of less than 25 bbls. | Bbls.  | Double bags. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|--------------|
| Refined saltpetre, granulated       | 6%                            | 6%     | 6%           |
| Refined saltpetre, small crystals   | 7%                            | 7%     | 7%           |
| Refined nitrate soda, granulated    | 4%                            | 4%     | 4%           |
| Refined nitrate soda, crystal       | 5 1/2%                        | 5 1/2% | 5 1/2%       |
| 25-bbl. lots:                       |                               |        |              |
| Refined saltpetre, granulated       | 6%                            | 6%     | 6%           |
| Refined saltpetre, small crystals   | 7%                            | 7%     | 7%           |
| Refined nitrate soda, granulated    | 4%                            | 4%     | 4%           |
| Refined nitrate soda, crystal       | 5%                            | 5%     | 5%           |
| Carloads:                           |                               |        |              |
| Refined nitrate of soda, granulated | 4 1/2%                        | 4 1/2% | 4 1/2%       |
| Refined nitrate of soda, crystals   | 5 1/2%                        | 5 1/2% | 5 1/2%       |

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

|                   | 5-9 | 9 1/2-12 1/2 | 12 1/2-14 | 14-18 | 18 lbs. |
|-------------------|-----|--------------|-----------|-------|---------|
| Prime No. 1 veals | .21 | 2.40         | 2.80      | 3.15  | 3.65    |
| Prime No. 2 veals | .19 | 2.20         | 2.55      | 2.90  | 3.40    |
| Buttermilk No. 1  | .18 | 2.10         | 2.55      | 2.90  | 3.40    |
| Buttermilk No. 2  | .16 | 1.90         | 2.35      | 2.70  | 3.20    |
| Branded, grubby   | .14 | 1.65         | 1.85      | 2.05  | 2.25    |
| No. 3             |     |              |           |       |         |

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED.

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box. |         |
| Western, 60 to 65 lbs. to dozen, lb.        | 27 @ 29 |
| Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb.        | 27 @ 28 |
| Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.        | 26 @ 27 |
| Western, 38 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.        | 23 @ 24 |
| Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.        | 21 @ 22 |
| Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.        | 20 @ 21 |

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box.

|                                      |         |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Western, 60 to 65 lbs. to dozen, lb. | 26 @ 28 |
| Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb. | 26 @ 27 |
| Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb. | 25 @ 26 |
| Western, 38 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb. | 22 @ 23 |
| Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb. | 20 @ 21 |
| Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb. | 19 @ 20 |

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—barrels.

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| Western, dry packed, 5 lbs. and over, lb.  | 26 @ 27 |
| Western, dry packed, 4 1/2 lbs. each, lb.  | 26 @ 27 |
| Western, dry packed, 3 1/2 lbs. each, lb.  | 22 @ 23 |
| Western, dry packed, 3 lbs. and under, lb. | 19 @ 20 |

Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or bbls.

|                            |         |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Western, dry picked, boxes | 17 @ 19 |
| Western, scalded, barrels  | 16 @ 17 |

Ducks, Long Island Spring

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Squabs—                                     |             |
| Prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., doz.         | 6.50 @ 7.00 |
| Prime, white, 9 lbs. to doz., doz.          | 5.50 @ 6.00 |
| Prime, white, 8 lbs. to doz., doz.          | 5.00 @ 5.50 |
| Prime, white, 7 lbs. to dozen, doz.         | 4.50 @ 5.00 |
| Prime, white, 6 to 6 1/2 lbs. to doz., doz. | 3.50 @ 4.50 |
| Culls, per dozen                            | 1.50 @ 2.00 |

## LIVE POULTRY.

|                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Fowls, via express           | 22 @ 26 |
| Spring broilers, via express | 24 @ 27 |
| Old roosters                 | @ 18    |
| Ducks, via express           | 20 @ 25 |
| Turkeys, via express         | @ 35    |
| Geese, via express           | 14 @ 17 |
| Pigeons, per pair            | @ 30    |
| Guineas, per pair            | @ 65    |

## BUTTER.

|                                |                 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Creamery (92 score)            | 34 @ 34 1/2     |
| Creamery (higher scoring lots) | 34 1/2 @ 35 1/2 |
| Creamery, firsts               | 32 1/2 @ 33 1/2 |
| Creamery, second               | 29 1/2 @ 30 1/2 |
| Creamery, lower grades         | 25 @ 29         |

## EGGS.

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Fresh gathered, extras, per doz.            | 23 @ 29     |
| Fresh gathered, extra firsts                | 25 @ 27     |
| Fresh gathered, firsts                      | 22 @ 24     |
| Fresh gathered, checks, fair to choice, dry | 16 1/2 @ 17 |
| Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1              | 15 @ 18 1/2 |

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton   | 35.00@38.00  |
| Bone meal, raw, per ton   | 42.00@45.00  |
| Dried blood, high grade   | 4.50@ 4.75   |
| Nitrate of soda—spot  | @ 2.50       |
| Bone black, discard, sugar house del., New York, per ton del'd N. Y.                            | 16.00@20.00  |
| Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia   | 4.50 @ 4.75  |
| Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore     | 4.10 @ 4.15  |
| Foreign fish guano, testing 18@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos.               | @ 4.45       |
| lime  | @ 4.45       |
| Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c per unit available phos. acid) | 3.25 and .50 |
| Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25 per cent in bags, f.o.b. works          | 3.40 @ 3.20  |
| Muriate of potash, 80-85%, per unit K <sub>2</sub> O  | .85 @ .70    |
| Sulphate of potash, 90-95%, per unit K <sub>2</sub> O   | @ .90        |

## BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, for the week of July 22 to July 28, 1922:

|          | 22.    | 24. | 25.    | 26.    | 27.    | 28.    |       |
|----------|--------|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Chicago  | 34     | 33  | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 34     | 33 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| New York | 36     | 35  | 34     | 34 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 34 1/2 | - 1/2 |
| Boston   | 36 1/2 | 36  | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 36     | 35 1/2 | - 1/2 |
| Phila.   | 36 1/2 | 36  | 35     | 35     | 36     | 35 1/2 | - 1/2 |

Wholesale prices of carlots, fresh centralized butter, 90 score at Chicago:

|         | 22. | 24. | 25.    | 26.    | 27. | 28.    |       |
|---------|-----|-----|--------|--------|-----|--------|-------|
| Chicago | 34  | 33  | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 34  | 33 1/2 | + 1/2 |

### Receipts of butter by cities, tubs:

|          | This week. | Last week. | Last year. | Since Jan. 1, 1922. |
|----------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------|
| Chicago  | 45,736     | 54,942     | 38,423     | 1,774,267           |
| New York | 67,202     | 65,677     | 51,019     | 2,071,082           |
| Boston   | 21,946     | 27,700     | 21,707     | 755,040             |
| Phila.   | 11,932     | 14,538     | 11,993     | 545,085             |

Total 146,816 162,857 123,142 5,145,424 4,203,162

### Cold storage movement, lbs.:

|          | Into storage. | Out of storage. | On hand July 28, 1921. | Cor. day of 1921. |
|----------|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Chicago  | 411,120       | 79,279          | 23,369,807             | 22,642,115        |
| New York | 316,832       | 65,677          | 15,380,926             | 11,493,179        |
| Boston   | 205,081       | 58,923          | 12,409,296             | 9,676,379         |
| Phila.   | 70,530        | 58,490          | 4,492,781              | 3,504,630         |
| Total    | 1,003,583     | 227,061         | 55,682,810             | 47,616,294        |

